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Arab News

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Reagan sets talks with Sadat, Begin Discords persist at Sinai summit

WASHINGTON, June 4 (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has invited Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to visit Washington Aug. 5 and 6, and the Prime Minister of Israel to meet with him Sept. 9 and 10, the White House announced Thursday.

Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes said the Israeli invitation will be extended to Menahem Begin or whoever wins the Israeli elections June 30. The president has also invited King Hussein of Jordan Nov. 2 and 3, the White House announced.

"We would like very much to build on the Camp David peace process," said deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes. An administration source, who did not wish to be identified, said both major parties in the Israeli election had been consulted and the administration was informed that "whoever is elected the invitation would be accepted."

Speaks said he presumed the meetings would be held in Washington, although the president is scheduled to spend part of August at his Santa Barbara, California, Ranch.

At his meeting with Begin at Sharm-el-Sheikh, Sinai, Thursday, Sadat urged Israel to allow more time for a peaceful settlement of the Syrian missile crisis and Begin said he agreed.

This emerged at a press conference given by the two leaders after their one-and-a-half hour meeting. Sadat told reporters he had also asked Begin to halt Israeli raids on Palestinian positions in Lebanon but Begin apparently declined.

He claimed at the press conference: "What we do against the Palestinians is an act of legitimate self-defense." Sadat described the Lebanese conflict as a tragedy for which he blamed Syria, and reiterated his view that it was time for Syrian peacekeeping forces to be pulled out of Lebanon.

"The president of Lebanon should this one tell the whole world if he needs this so-called Syrian deterrent force," Sadat said.

The Egyptian leader also said "I asked Begin to give the Americans ample time to find a peaceful settlement."

Begin added "I agree to give Habib (Special U.S. envoy Philip Habib) time to find a solution by peaceful means."

He declined to go into details about Thursday's talks, but he said "we had important agreements and reached serious solutions." The two leaders spelled out sharply conflicting positions on the status of Jerusalem. Sadat called for the liberation of Arab East Jerusalem, while Begin reiterated that Israel considered Jerusalem one city and would never tolerate divisions of any kind.

Asked about the stalled Egyptian-U.S. negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, Begin said the issue was not raised at the meeting. He noted that Sadat did not want to talk about autonomy until after the June 30 general elections in Israel.

But he added "I believe whoever wins the elections will reach agreement for autonomy with Egypt in accordance with the Camp David accord." Sadat voiced optimism about autonomy, saying "I am hopeful that before the end of the year, we will reach an agreement on full autonomy and give a much greater push to the peace process."

The two leaders met in a hastily-converted discotheque on Na'ma Bay at this sotthernmost tip of the occupied Sinai peninsula.

As they met, a group of Israeli settlers in Sinai eluded tight security measures to emerge on the beach in swimsuits and demonstrated against their evacuation when Israel completes its withdrawal from the desert next April.

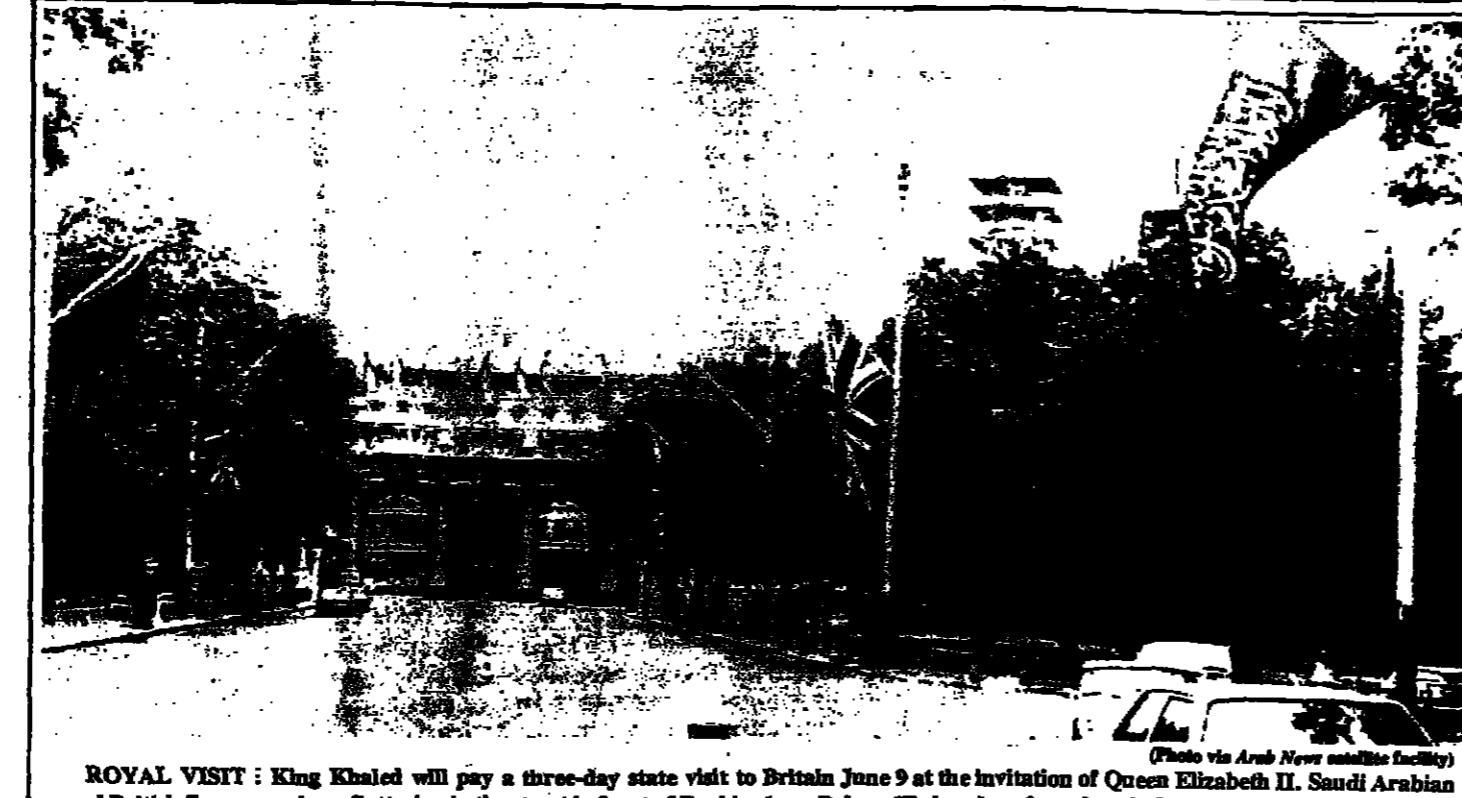
By Susan Gray
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 4 — There will be no quiet beginning for Robert Neumann to learn his new assignment as America's ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Rather, America's new top envoy in Jeddah will be immediately swept up in the brewing and threatening tide of Middle East politics.

Neumann will serve as a go-between on the American initiative to dissolve the war clouds hovering over Lebanon and the focal point of negotiations on the proposed AWACS sale. Then, there are the broader questions of the festering Palestinian problem, a lasting Arab-Israeli peace and meeting possible Soviet expansionism in the Middle East.

The situation, as Neumann described it recently, is that any diplomatic understanding in the Middle East is like "walking in a mine field." In the center of this act of balancing diplomacy comes Neumann's primary goal of enhancing what he calls the "old and tested" relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

In the areas of political and economic concern to both countries, Neumann wants the United States and Saudi Arabia to operate as much as possible as a single team," he told the Arab News in an interview.



James Earl Ray stabbed, now in stable condition

PETROS, June 4 (AP) — James Earl Ray, who pleaded guilty to killing civil rights leader Martin Luther King was stabbed several times in the chest, arm and neck early Thursday in the Law Library at Brushy Mountain Penitentiary, officials said.

Ray, 53, serving 99 years for King's murder in 1968 in Memphis, was taken to Oak Ridge Hospital under heavy guard and was undergoing surgery, according to Debby Patterson, deputy press secretary to Gov. Lamar Alexander. He was in stable condition, and the operation was expected to last 1 1/2 hours, she said.

Four inmates, three black and one white, were held after the stabbing at 8:58 a.m., she said. Their names were not released. Guards also confiscated a weapon fashioned from a 12-inch metal brace taken from a window frame. The maximum-security prison was

locked down after the stabbing, but there were no disturbances, said warden Herman Davis.

"These suspects will be held for investigation," he said. "I have in turn notified the Morgan County sheriff and we have sealed off the Law Library." Davis said it would be up to the sheriff and district attorney general to pursue charges.

No motive was known, according to Ronald Bishop, director of institutional programs for the correction department. "Ray was in the general prison population and had no known problems with the suspects," he said.

Barnbara Washburn, a hospital spokeswoman, said Ray came into the emergency department "was evaluated as having multiple stab wounds which he received at the prison" and sent into surgery.

Masonic lodge scandal

Italy's largest daily on strike

MILAN, Italy, June 4 (AP) — The editorial staff of *Corriere Della Sera*, Italy's largest and influential daily newspaper, went on strike Wednesday and Thursday to protest the alleged involvement of its publisher and editor in a Masonic lodge scandal.

The newspaper did not publish Thursday and was not expected to publish Friday. Employees are demanding a voice in the appointment of a new editor to replace Franco di Bella, who went on indefinite leave this week for "reasons of health."

The discovery of the P-2 Masonic lodge caused the collapse of Italy's 40th post-war

government last week. State prosecutors suspect the lodge took part in far-reaching tax evasion schemes and planned an authoritarian takeover of the state.

A list of more than 900 alleged members of the lodge includes the newspaper's publisher, Angelo Rizzoli, Amidi Bella, as well as key politicians and businessmen.

Employees are also protesting the takeover of a 40 percent stake in *Corriere Della Sera* by a holding company headed by financier Roberto Calvi, another alleged member of the P-2 Lodge, in jail on charges of illegal transfer of funds abroad.

Japanese claim schizophrenia drug

TOKYO, June 4 (R) — Two Japanese scientists said Thursday that a drug, normally used for testing the functions of digestive organs, had produced highly promising results in treating schizophrenia. The finding came after three years of animal and clinical tests by Dr. Shinji Itoh, a physiologist and Professor Emeritus of the University of Hokkaido, and Dr. Takashi Morojo, a researcher at the Psychiatric Research Institute of

world's population, Dr. Itoh said. According to the Japanese doctor, the drunchnip analogue of cholecystokinin (CCK), is a hormone existing in the duodenum. He said the drug had been used in tests in Japan under a license from the health and welfare ministry and in other countries as well.

Dr. Morojo said the drug was administered to 20 chronic in-patients suffering from schizophrenia. In all but three cases favorable effects were clearly observed within an hour.

"The patients' emotions improved, their expressions and behavior softened and their hallucinations were diminished or eliminated," he said. "The improved conditions continued for up to a month. In one dramatic case a patient who had been suffering from auditory hallucinations for 10 years was cleared of his illness for several days."

NATO plans to station Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe as the Soviet Union is steadily increasing its stock of SS20s, trained on the continent.

Nuclear war edges closer, SIPRI says

STOCKHOLM, June 4 (R) — The world is edging closer to nuclear war, the independent Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) said in a report Thursday.

Greater arms spending and advancing military technology coupled with deadlock over achieving East-West detente posed a major threat to global security, the institute's 1981 yearbook concluded.

It reported an almost four-fold increase in world military spending between 1949 and 1980 with arms expenditures of over \$550 billion last year.

A disturbing trend was the "qualitative development of U.S. and Soviet strategic and tactical nuclear weapons," it said. The enhanced accuracy and power of modern nuclear weapons made them "more likely to be seen as suitable for fighting than deterring war," the report said.

The militarization of outer space also continued last year with the launching of 103 military satellites — 14 by the United States and 89 by the Soviet Union.

But the most marked trend of the past decade was the growth of military spending by Third World countries which in 1980 accounted for 16 percent of the world total compared with nine percent in 1971.

The Soviet Union and U.S. supplied 75 percent of all major weapons to the Third World in the 1970s although other industrialized countries, notably France, increased their share.

Third World nations mainly re-exported arms from industrialized countries to each other. Israel, Brazil, South Africa, India and Argentina developed as weapons producers.

Six of the eight largest Third World arms importers in the 1970s were in the Middle East, the report said.

Institute Director Frank Barnaby said he regarded the growth of the Third World market as particularly serious, since a world war was more likely to develop from a regional conflict than start with direct superpower confrontation.

The report also noted a stalemate in international arms control negotiations and said the greatest disappointment in 1980 was the U.S. failure to ratify the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union on curbing strategic nuclear weapons.

If the U.S. planned to increase military spending by 40 percent in real terms over the next five years and it was believed the Soviet Union would match this, the report said.

NATO plans to station Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe as the Soviet Union is steadily increasing its stock of SS20s, trained on the continent.

Baghdad conference

Ministers establish long-term strategy

BAGHDAD, June 4 (Agencies) — Islamic states have led the basis at their current foreign ministers conference here for a long-term strategy for economic development, Iraqi foreign minister and conference chairman Saadoun Hammadi said Thursday.

Hammadi, quoted by the Iraqi news agency, said the conference, which opened last Monday, had also decided to step up diplomatic pressure within international organizations on behalf of the Palestinian people. It had reviewed the implementation of past resolutions concerning support for the Palestinians, he added, and the situation in Lebanon with a view to finding ways for solving that country's crisis.

Hammadi, who spoke at a press conference, said the ten-month-old Gulf conflict had resolved differences between the two countries peacefully, but on the basis of guarantees for its "sovereignty over its territory and waters." About the Gulf, he favored preserving the region from "all foreign interventions and international rivalries."

The conference's political committee meanwhile called for efforts to "freeze out" all Israeli participation in United Nations activities. It also wanted the appointment of an Islamic ministerial task force grouping Pakistan, Senegal, Malaysia and Guinea, as well as OIC Secretary General Habib Chatti, to seek a new U.N. resolution clearly safeguarding the rights of Palestinians to self-determination and a state of their own.

He said Iraq would help Syria if it were attacked by Israel. But this pledge did not mean it wanted to restore relations with Damascus, broken last year.

According to the INA, the ministers will consider at a final plenary session recommendations that they denounce what was called Israeli and American terrorism and repeat a call for a Jihad (holy struggle) against Israel. The recommendations, drafted by the conference's political committee, also called for the return of Jerusalem to

East Germany attacks Begin

EAST BERLIN, June 4 (R) — East Germans angrily retorted Thursday to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin following his attacks on the German nation and accused him of pursuing Hitlerite policies.

"The government in Tel Aviv does not have the least right to use the Jewish victims of German Fascism as an excuse for its policies," East Berlin's chief political commentator, Karl-Eduard Von Schnitzler, wrote in the foreign policy weekly *Horizont*.

He said all Israeli governments had pursued occupation policies based on the same "fascist lies" used by Hitler.

"They have carried out an extermination policy against the Palestinians internally and a campaign of annihilation beyond their borders," Von Schnitzler wrote.

Thousands protest Midway's visit

YOKOSUKA, Japan, June 4 (R) — Thousands of demonstrators shouting anti-American slogans and waving peace signs marched past a heavily-guarded U.S. navy base Thursday to protest against the expected arrival of the American aircraft carrier *Midway*.

More than 3,000 riot police, armed with shields and fighting staves and backed by armored buses and water cannon, guarded the base along with U.S. Marines.

The *Midway* is due to dock Friday at 9 a.m. and more demonstrations are expected then. Police reported no serious incidents during Thursday's march in which they said over 7,000 persons participated.

As the anti-*Midway* rally went on, local officials continued last-minute efforts to have the 64,000-ton warship, returning from patrol in the Indian Ocean, switch to a

destination other than Yokosuka, located on Tokyo Bay.

The carrier has been based at Yokosuka for the past eight years but is now suspected by many Japanese to carry nuclear weapons in violation of Japan's stand against harboring such arms.

The suspicions arose after former U.S. government officials said American warships had been carrying nuclear weapons to Japanese ports for the past 21 years. The *Midway* carries three types of planes capable of dropping nuclear bombs.

Kazuki Nagasu, governor of the Yokosuka area, has sent telegrams to the Japanese and U.S. governments asking for the *Midway* to go elsewhere.

The governor told reporters he was seriously concerned about the arrival of the *Midway* because local feelings were high.

package; denied that there is any private tradeoff agreement linking the AWACS sales and U.S. access rights to Kingdom's military facilities. In accessing the chances of the arms sales package — which promises to be the hottest foreign policy issue this year — of escaping a congressional veto, Neumann would only point out that it is "hard to say" what the vote will be.

The final package is now being put together by the administration, and the ambassador expects the informal negotiations between the White House and Congress to be completed in the next few weeks.

The new ambassador's biography reads like the classic American immigrant success story. After spending a year as a political prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp, Neumann immigrated to the U.S. in 1939.

He earned advanced degrees at major American universities,

Neumann had been at Georgetown since 1976 and served as coordinator of the Center's Middle East program since 1979.

Neumann will be accompanied on his new assignment by his wife, Marian, who the ambassador said, has an avid interest in the role of Muslim women.

Neumann succeeds Ambassador John West, a close political confidant of former President Carter, as America's new emissary in the Kingdom.

New U.S. ambassador will have hectic beginning

view just before he left Washington to take up his new post in Jeddah.

The Kingdom's role in defusing the crisis between Israel and Syria over the Syrian missile in Lebanon is one of the U.S. supports, Neumann said. "It is in the best interests of the U.S. for the Kingdom's efforts to continue."

The broader and long-term matter of American-Saudi Arabian relations is of top importance for the Reagan administration, acknowledged Neumann, the educator-diplomat who served both as a senior campaign official for the president and his top transition team foreign policy chief.

In an administration which has reaped criticism for its slowness in making diplomatic appointments, Neumann is only the third ambassador to be confirmed by Congress.

The diplomatic team that Neumann wants to cement between American and Saudi Arabia has "obvious strains" created by his country's commitment to Israel. Neumann's goal, simply put, will be building a parallel and expanding relationship with Saudi Arabia which in no way diminishes support of Israel.

The new ambassador, who came to the U.S. as an immigrant from Austria, has

advocated a U.S. dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) since 1978 and often speaks of the "centrality of the Palestinian problem" and how it handicaps American relations with Arab states.

These "strains" between the U.S. and the Arab states over the Palestinians are now creeping into the Reagan administration's plans to bind the Gulf Arab states together with the U.S. against Soviet expansionism.

Gulf postal experts review cooperation

ABHA, June 4 (SPA) — The first working session of the Gulf Postal Authority's extraordinary conference was held at the Bahurah Hotel here Thursday. Samir Hamed Banaja, posts director general, chaired the opening session of the conference that will discuss improving postal services in the region and unifying tariffs among Gulf states.

The conference was opened by Prince Khaled Al Faisal, governor of Asir, Wednesday. He said the cooperation among Gulf states is a model for other Arab and Islamic organizations. The conference was opened at the Abha Education College.

Minister of Posts, Telegraph, and Telephones Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal, addressing

the conference, revealed that the Kingdom's government has donated a land plot at the new Diplomatic Enclave in Riyadh for the authority's permanent headquarters. King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd had issued instructions to provide all possible facilities to enable the Gulf postal authority carry out its mission, he said.

Before the opening of the conference, the delegates of the Kingdom, Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, Oman and the UAE held a preparatory session at the Educational College Wednesday. The conference also is attended by a representative of the World Postal Authority and the Arab Postal Union.

Samir Banaja, head of the Kingdom's delegation, was elected as president of the conference and UAE Assistant Deputy Minister for Posts as the vice-president. Later, Prince Khaled Al Faisal gave a dinner party in honor of the delegations taking part in the conference.

In a separate development, a contract has been awarded for building a hall for post boxes at a land plot owned by the Posts Directorate General in Ulaya, Riyadh. The building will comprise 20,000 boxes. Awarding of a similar project with 20,000 post boxes to be located in the eastern part of Riyadh is also being considered, according to director general Samir Banaja.

The project is part of a scheme to improve the postal services in the Kingdom. Banaja said that the two buildings will be finished within 15 months bringing some 40,000 post boxes to public service in the capital.

A similar project, accommodating 20,000 boxes, will be built in Jeddah.

King sends cable

RIYADH, June 4 (SPA) — King Khaled sent a cable of congratulations to Sultan Ahmed Shah of Malaysia on the latter's birthday celebrations Thursday. King Khaled expressed his best wishes for Sultan Ahmed and successes and prosperity to the Malaysian people.

Qatari official departs

DHAHRAN, June 4 (SPA) — Deputy Commander of Qatari Armed Forces Col. Abdullah bin Khatifa Al Thani left here Wednesday after holding talks with the Saudi Arabian officials on reinforcing military cooperation between the two countries.

The Qatari official inspected some of the Kingdom's military installations and organization during his few day's visit. He arrived here Saturday.

Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Madina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4.13	4.07	3.38	3.21	3.46	4.11
Dhuhr (Noon)	12.19	12.20	11.51	11.38	12.02	12.32
Asr (Evening)	3.37	3.41	3.13	3.05	3.29	4.04
Maghreb (Sunset)	7.02	7.09	6.40	6.31	6.55	7.29
Isha (Night)	8.32	8.39	8.10	8.01	8.25	8.59

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Fahd invited to development conference

JEDDAH, June 4 (SPA) — Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Abdul Rahman Mansouri met with the Mexican and Austrian charge d'affaires here Wednesday. The two diplomats delivered a joint message during the meeting, to Mansouri for Crown Prince Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz from President Portillo of Mexico and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The message dealt with an invitation to Prince Fahd to participate in the forthcoming International Development and Cooperation Conference due to be held in Mexico in October.

During his tour Prince Fahd visited internal security institutions and met with leading officials. He briefed them about the development programs in the Kingdom and praised the policies of King Hassan of Morocco.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Arab interior ministers have recommended that some suitable organizations should work out a training program for carrying out the first

Arab security plan. At their final meeting here Wednesday night they decided to discuss the plan at the forthcoming meeting here in December.

Meanwhile, they recommended a unified criminal code to be applied throughout the Arab world. They called for the formation of Islamic consultative councils consisting of experts in Islamic legal, social and judicial sciences. They also called for setting up an Arab authority to evaluate information and cultural programs and plans, and a joint fund to finance the security plan. The three-day meetings were organized by the Arab Organization for Social Security.

The last meeting of the ministers was held in Baghdad last year. It recommended the establishment of an Arab Institute for Police Studies at a cost of SR400 million to be based in Riyadh. They also decided to merge it with the Arab Studies Center and asked Interior Minister Prince Fahd to be chairman of the board.

The cost will be borne by the member states and through voluntary donations from Arab countries. It envisages the purchase of improved communications and laboratory facilities. It will also devise a system whereby the states should be informed of the evil effects of certain types of entertainment and tourist and cultural programs.

Unique gas pumps due here

By Cynthia Stanley
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, June 4 — In a little over a month a ship is due to arrive in Saudi Arabia to deliver three unique Byron Jackson pump packages to be installed at the eastern end of Aramco's Shedgum-Yanbu natural gas liquids (NGL) pipeline.

The pumps, which were loaded and shipped from Houston, Texas, are capable of pumping natural gas liquids the entire 726 mile distance of the Shedgum-Yanbu pipeline. The pipeline is one of the longest and most advanced computer-controlled lines for transporting gas liquids. It is also the longest to have only one single pumping station.

The three pump packages, manufactured by Byron Jackson at their headquarters in Los Angeles, are composed of a double-cased pump, a variable speed gear set, and a motor mounted on a skid. Each unit weighs over 83 tons, is 48 feet in length and is 14 feet high. The pumps, two operating and one spare, are among the largest centrifugal pump equipment trains ever furnished for pipeline service.

The two four-stage pumps will work in parallel, each pumping up to 5,100 gallons per minute. The pumps are double-cased to handle pipeline pressures up to 2,500 psi. These pumps consist of a split case pump inside a barrel.

The electric motor drives of the Byron Jackson pumps are rated at 7,000 HP. The skid structure acts as a reservoir for 6,000 gallons of lubricating fluid. They will be installed on a concrete platform at Shedgum in the province of Saudi Arabia.

Byron Jackson designs, manufactures and services pumps for the petroleum industry.

Other places in the country to a social gathering and cultural show at his residence in Al Hamra.

Filipino artists from Manila and Jeddah will perform during the night program. Filipino dishes and delicacies will be served. The new chancery in Al Hamra, near the Al Mokhtar department store, is expected to be opened during the week.

On the same day, Ambassador Romualdez will welcome the Filipinos in Jeddah and Imam training begins

JAKARTA, June 4 (SPA) — A training program for 1,000 Islamic imams (educators) in Indonesia organized by the Muslim World League in Makkah opened its first session here Wednesday. Secretary General of the Muslim World League Sheikh Muhammad Al-Harkan has said professors from King Abdil Aziz University of Jeddah and other Islamic institutes would take part in the two-month training session.

The Embassy's Commercial Department has prepared a pictorial exhibit and Philippine products display at the ambassador's guest house and, in cooperation with the Sheraton Hotel, will hold a Filipino Food Festival from June 12 to 18.

The residence of the Ambassador is near the mosque, a few blocks to the right of Al Mokhtar, and behind the new Jeddah National Hospital.

A raffle for round trip tickets to Manila and other prizes will be held nightly after the show. Tickets are available at the Philippine Embassy.

Prince Naif continues tour

Arabs urge joint security procedures

The institute forms part of a wide-ranging security plan discussed at the third interior ministers conference held in Taif last August. The conference then set up a permanent council of interior ministers to strengthen the security system and to assist common security institutions. It also approved the setting up of a center for social defense studies and training.

The ministers later agreed on a \$30 million master security plan aimed at reducing crime, improving inter-Arab law enforcement, and organizing the penal codes into a common system based on the Islamic Sharia. The plan, which runs between 1981 and 1983, will be financed by a joint fund.

The cost will be borne by the member states and through voluntary donations from Arab countries. It envisages the purchase of improved communications and laboratory facilities. It will also devise a system whereby the states should be informed of the evil effects of certain types of entertainment and tourist and cultural programs.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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Reagan may OK F-16s to Caracas

WASHINGTON, June 4 (Agencies) — Venezuela has shown interest in buying F-16 jet fighters from the United States and the administration of President Ronald Reagan is expected to approve it if it receives a formal request, U.S. officials have said.

The officials said Wednesday the sale would most likely be approved because of Venezuela's role as a major oil producer and an increasingly influential force for moderation in the Caribbean-Central American area.

U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said Venezuela has made no formal request for the aircraft but has asked American officials for information about the plane. Other officials, who asked not to be identified, said the State and Defense Departments favor such a sale but that the final decision would rest with President Reagan.

One official said: "There is every reason to believe the Venezuelans will ask for the plane and the U.S. may we can turn them down." he said. Venezuelan pilots have test-flown the F-16, one of the nation's most sophisticated warplanes. The aircraft has been sold to only a handful of other foreign countries.

Venezuela and the United States have had an increasingly close relationship in recent months, descending along with Mexico and Canada, the possibility of a long-range economic development plan for the region.

Such a deal would introduce advanced U.S. arms into South America for the first time since Congress, under the Carter administration, restricted sales not certified as vital to U.S. interests. U.S. officials said Venezuela was believed to be interested in buying about 28 of the \$14 million jets.

The single-engine F-16, capable of firing heat-seeking missiles, has been sold to Israel and Egypt. It is also being produced under license by Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark.

In a separate development, Vice President George Bush, calling Cuba the chief threat to peace in the Western hemisphere, vowed Wednesday that the United States would resist Cuban aggression and aid countries vulnerable to intervention.

"Cuba is the principal threat to peace in this region, a threat that is underwritten by enormous Soviet subsidies to the Cuban economy," the "iron arm," Bush said in a speech prepared for the Private Council of the Americas.



PRISONERS GUARDED: Canadian soldiers stand guard outside the chain-link fence of the Matsqui prison Wednesday, keeping an eye on prisoners who surrendered after a night of rioting. (AP Wirephoto)

Children need citizenship proof

U.K. nationality bill attacked

LONDON, June 4 (AFP) — Thousands of black children born and bred in Britain may have a shock in store when they apply for a passport in years to come — they could be asked to prove they are true Britons but those of immigrants who have to show they are free and equal citizens."

Hattersley said that the shock for black youngsters would come when they needed a passport or wanted to join the army or civil service and were then asked to prove they were British citizens.

Under the bill only children of parents lawfully settled in Britain will be British citizens: children of parents later found to be illegal immigrants or who have overstayed their residence permit will be denied the status.

Hattersley said the level of illegal immigration did not justify such action and would cause uncertainty among thousands of immigrants.

"In practice it will mean many British citizens by birth will be required at some point in their lives to prove they are British by birth in a way no British citizen has been asked to do before," he said.

Enoch Powell, the Ulster Unionist MP, who has long opposed colored immigration, argued that dual nationality, except in exceptional cases, was "not a desirable feature" of nationality law.

NEW PARTS FOR SALE AT FRACTION OF ORIGINAL COST

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Chun plans ASEAN trip

KUALA LUMPUR, June 4 (AFP) — South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan arrives here June 29 on the second leg of a state visit to southeast Asian countries. The president and his wife will be accompanied by a high-power delegation including Deputy Prime Minister Shin Byong Hyun, Foreign Minister Roh Shin-Yong and other cabinet ministers and officials.

The two-week tour taking in Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Bangkok and Manila — the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — is considered "very significant," four months after President Chun's visit to Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan.

S.African protests continue

JOHANNESBURG, June 4 (AP) — Riot police moved into the mixed-race townships Thursday to disperse a group of 200 persons who were stoning cars, Divisional Police Commissioner Brig. Gen. Kruger said.

The mixed-race townships of Newclare, Bosmont and Coronation-Ville, where student protests Wednesday were quashed by police using attack dogs, tear gas and clubs, had been sealed off Wednesday night and were reported quiet Thursday morning.

Attendance at the three secondary schools involved in the demonstrations was extremely low, according to the South African Press Association.

The acting leader to the opposition Progressive Freedom Party, Colin Eglin, contacted Minister of Police Louis le Grange, for assurances that allegations of police brutality

A South Korean official said the visit — the first by a South Korean president to the region — reflected the importance Seoul attached to ASEAN, politically as well as economically. "Our leaders look at the region with keen interest. ASEAN's role is very significant, not only economically but in maintaining peace in southeast Asia," the official said.

ASEAN has also won South Korean admiration with its common stand on the Cambodian problem which South Korea shared, he added. There were other common problems and interests between South Korea and ASEAN where complementary relations were desirable.

Javits named adviser

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP) — Jacob K. Javits, the former New York senator, has been appointed a special adviser to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., the State Department has announced. Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said the position will be a part-time one.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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Nancy Reagan to attend Charles-Diana wedding

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP) — First lady Nancy Reagan, but not President Ronald Reagan, will attend the wedding in July of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, Mrs. Reagan's spokesman has said.

Press secretary Sheila Tate, announced Wednesday that Mrs. Reagan had accepted the invitation. The wedding will be in London.

"I'm very happy and flattered to be asked and I am excited, at the prospect of being present at such an historic and romantic occasion," Mrs. Tate quoted Mrs. Reagan as saying. The spokesman said that she did not know whether the first lady, who has not yet traveled overseas as the wife of the president, would make any other stops on the trip.

White House aides said the president decided not to attend the wedding as he does not want his first trip to Europe as president to be for a social occasion. They also said Reagan will be heavily involved in July in preparing for, and attending, the Ottawa "summit" meeting of Western leaders.

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Aid issue

Comecon belies Poland's hopes

SOFIA, July 4 (AFP) — The Communist Comecon trading bloc, which was ending a three-day 35th session here Saturday, has not approved any measures to help Poland in the short term, informed sources said.

Poland's proposals were given a careful hearing and Warsaw's representatives were not criticized, but no positive response could be made quickly, reliable sources added. In order to obtain aid, Poland would have to negotiate bilateral agreements with other Comecon members, these sources said.

But a member of the Hungarian delegation said in private he regretted that Poland's representatives were unable to provide precise information on their economic plans and needs. "In effect, they came here in search of political support," the Hungarian delegate said.

Polish officials said particularly they wanted their partners to send them the raw materials needed to maintain output from Polish factories, many of which have cut or halted output. But competition in this area is strong as most Eastern bloc countries are also short of raw materials, a fact stressed by Romanian Prime Minister Manescu.

According to a Polish source, Poland's best hope of help lay in the Soviet Union, and there have been references to possible deliveries of cotton for Poland's textile industry. Soviet aid now consists mainly of continuing deliveries under earlier contracts, though Poland is unable to fulfill its commensurate

export obligations.

Reliable sources said other East European countries did not have the same attitude and were retaliating to Poland's failure to deliver, as permitted under the contracts. In general terms, the Comecon meeting here did not appear to have made much progress in solving problems of cooperation within the socialist camp, though Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov Friday night reported the signing of "important agreements" without giving details.

Reliable sources said these involved cooperation agreements covering micro-electronic components, standardization of telephone systems, and nickel extraction and fruit and vegetable production in Cuba. No real progress was made on one of the most sensitive points — reform of the system of payment which is strongly desired by some Eastern bloc countries, but apparently blocked by the Soviet Union.

In addition, a plan to coordinate national plans for the years 1981 to 1985 has still not been completed even though the main outlines have been drafted. This is because Poland has not yet drawn up its own five-year plan, and because some other socialist countries are apparently moving toward a revision of their plans to give greater importance to meeting consumer demand.

Meanwhile, there is now a greater likelihood that a Comecon economic summit,

attended by Communist party leaders, will be held. Several speakers, including the Soviet premier, raised this here. The meeting might even be held in the fairly near future, an East European source indicated.

Earlier Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar urged members to honor their trade agreements with each other. If the East bloc countries are to meet their targeted economic goals, Lazar said, they will have to increase mutual trade.

The chief means of improving cooperation among members of Comecon is to fulfill "all contractual obligations," he said in remarks reported by the Hungarian news agency MDT.

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian Communist Party newspaper *Rabotnicheskata Delo* ignored General Jaruzelski's speech which also contained a strong reaffirmation of his government's commitment to reform. The newspaper published a long article saying the Polish leadership had still not taken strong enough measures against counter-revolutionary forces.

Following the departure of General Jaruzelski Friday, the Polish delegation has been led by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Warsaw's main negotiator with the Solidarity free trade union during the strike last August.

Except for statements of concern by the Mongolian and Vietnamese delegates, the Polish issue has been officially avoided in speeches.

Meanwhile, there is now a greater likelihood that a Comecon economic summit,

Third World debts may hit \$100b mark

GENEVA, July 4 (AP) — Total debts of the developing countries producing no oil may reach \$100 billion this year and for some among them become intolerable, Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund has said.

"Imbalances of this magnitude cannot be sustained," he told the United Nations Economic and Social Council Friday. He said both industrial and developing countries must reduce their deficits if the international financial system "is to remain viable."

"The flow of international financing ... will serve no purpose if it is used only to spend on consumption," but it must serve to increase productive investment in the debtor countries to improve their capacity to repay their external debt, he said.

He said that while the current account surpluses of the oil-exporting countries rose to a total of \$112 billion last year, the industrial states which together still had a surplus of \$30 billion in 1978 ran up a combined deficit of \$44 billion in 1980. His current projections indicate the total debt of the advanced states will decline to \$30 billion this year, while that to the non-oil producing states was expected to approach \$100 billion, up from \$82 billion in 1980.

Japan to boost EEC imports

TOKYO, July 4 (AFP) — Japan is to set up a council to promote the import of European industrial products in response to European Economic Community requests for better access to the Japanese market, it was reported here Saturday.

The Nikkei Keizai economic paper said that on July 14 International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka will call on the industrial sector to try to increase its efforts to import from the European community. The government's moves follow Tanaka's recent tour of several European countries.

The paper said the government plans to take similar measures for products from the United States and from the developing countries with severe trade deficits.

The proposed council will comprise the ministries of finance, foreign affairs, international trade and industry and agriculture, forestry and fisheries and the chief cabinet minister.

Cost prohibits tapping solar satellite power

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP) — A proposed system of giant solar satellites that would beam power back to earth would be so large and costly that it may not be feasible, according to a National Academy of Sciences study released here.

The report by the academy's national research council Friday said a cautiously favorable department of energy study last year seriously underestimated the costs of the proposal. The previous estimated price tag of \$1.3 million dollar is "two and a half times too low, even in the most optimistic view," said the research council study.

Because of costs and technical problems that must be overcome with the satellite system, the new study recommended against spending any research and development money on it in the next decade. It recommended that instead, U.S. government agencies monitor relevant technical developments during that time and report to Congress periodically on useful advances that might apply.

Trade offensive

France cautions Japan

PARIS, July 4 (AFP) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has called on Japan to live up to its international economic responsibilities and warned that Japan could cause serious problems if it made "too rapid, too brutal" forays into foreign markets.

In wide-ranging remarks Friday to the Anglo-American Press Club here, Cheysson also vowed that France would not accept policies that would hurt "little countries," called the upcoming Ottawa summit one of the most important ever for France, stressed the need for revamped North-South relations, and warned against the use of force in unsettled central American nations.

"The Japanese must take into account when their penetration (on foreign markets) is too rapid, too brutal, and creates very serious problems for us," Cheysson said. "It isn't enough for them to respond with statistics or by smiles around a language that none of us understands anyway," he said.

"We would truly like the Japanese to participate in world responsibilities," he said. Cheysson also indicated that there may be a showdown with the U.S. at the Ottawa summit later this month of seven industrialized nations over the importance of the North-South relations.

France considers the North-South issue "much more important" than the United States due to deeper trade links, Cheysson said. The Americans also tend to see economic problems in isolation, he said.

"If President Ronald Reagan could come to Ottawa with the conviction that North-South is a top priority subject with his allies then I think that Ottawa would have been

Rapid population growth meant developing countries would need more oil and other

conventional resources, more alternative forms of energy and also improved conservation programs, he told a press conference Friday.

Iglesia said research into new energy sources should be stimulated by next month's U.N. conference on the subject in Nairobi, Kenya, which should also promote help for the developing countries in energy planning.

Riyal deposit rates rise

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, July 4 — The dollar closed the week on a relatively high note and the financial markets seem to have resigned themselves for the time being of seeing a continuation of the present high dollar interest rate policies. Riyal deposit rates continued to climb along with the dollar, but with a differential in rates in favor of the dollar.

On Saturday, local and Bahrain dealers reported little inter-bank trading, with many institutions squaring books for the half-year financial closings. However, local commercial demand for the dollar continued with traders and importers taking advantage of the dollar's rise against most major currencies.

With Federal Reserve "Fed funds" rates reaching nearly 32 percent at one stage Thursday, the money markets have concluded that, unless a switch of monetary policy emphasis is made, U.S. monetary policy will be one of tight credit control. The one-month Eurodollar deposit rates were quoted at 18 1/2 — 18 1/4 percent Friday close and the one-year rate edged higher to stand at 16 1/2 — 17 percent. The trend for higher rates was encouraged by Chase Manhattan's move late last week when it raised its prime interbank lending rate to 20 1/2 percent from the previous level of 20 percent. Other major U.S. banks are expected to follow suit.

Locally, the past week has seen riyal deposit rates reverse their downward slide and rise with the dollar. One-month JIBOR which had averaged at 8 1/2 — 9 percent only 10 days ago, was reported at 16 1/2 — 17 percent on Saturday. Similar increases in local rates took place in the long tenors with the one-year rate adding nearly 2 percent to be now quoted at 15 1/4 — 15 1/2 percent. Bahrain brokers reported some demand for short date funds which took week-fixed rates to 17 1/2 — 18 percent and there was some inter-bank overnight activity reported in Jeddah at similar levels. Most dealers were cautious in their assessment of how rates would open on Monday saying that they were keenly watching how the dollar performs when the European exchanges open Monday. So far though there seems to be some liquidity injections made which has kept rates stable and contributed to the 2-3 percent "GAP" between the dollar and riyal rates.

On the local exchanges, spot riyal/dollar rates were quoted at 3.41 40-50 with little interbank dealing. The high spot value indicated through some strong demand for the dollar in anticipation of further dollar gains on the European exchanges. With the dollar at 1.8809 against the pound, 2.4104 against the mark and 228.06 against the yen, there is some apprehension being expressed that the dollar might become over-valued and face a steep fall if U.S. dollar interest rates cannot be sustained at their present levels.

Mexico loses top oil buyers

MEXICO CITY, July 4 (AP) — Because of a world surplus and Mexico's hint that it would boost prices and offer its oil on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, five foreign buyers have suspended or canceled purchases of Mexican crude. More may do so.

The suspension totals about 410,000 barrels a day and are costing Mexico, about \$13.2 million daily. Mexico gets about 80 percent of its foreign revenue from oil.

Mexican offers to Japan and Canada to buy the resulting surplus have gone unheeded. Both were clamoring for more Mexico oil a few months ago.

The loss is fueling more rumors of a devaluation and may be leading Pemex, the state-owned petroleum monopoly, to reconsider its proposed increase in the price of its heavy-grade Maya crude from \$28 to \$30.

The latest announced suspension, by France, which buys 100,000 barrels a day from Mexico, apparently caught the Mexicans by surprise. As late as June 26 Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid, the new director of Pemex, said rumors of the French move were unfounded and said France was considering increasing its purchases. The suspension is effective for three months starting July 1.

Exxon Corp. of the United States announced it will stop buying Mexican oil. Exxon had a contract permitting it to buy up

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Ministry of PTT, Saudi Telephone	Supply, engineering and installation of versatile shelves	230190	500	13.7.81
Ministry of Health	Supply of surgical instruments & medical systems for 1401/1402	832	1000	15.8.81
Ministry of Education	Provision of Media for 1401/1402	15T	200	11.8.81

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5.	Alesaffi	A.A.	Bagged Barley	27.6.81
6.	Somali	Alpha	Gram/S.Bean/Gen.	28.6.81
7.	Sea Horse	Fayez	Bagged Barley	27.6.81
8.	Med Mare	Alsebah	Bagged Sugar	3.7.81
9.	Onduran	Alsebah	Bagged Barley	3.7.81
10.	Sea Nicolas	A.A.	Durra	30.6.81
11.	El Vina	Fayez	Conte/Gen/Mach.	3.7.81
12.	Ibn Bajah	Kano	Containers	3.7.81
13.	Pelagos	M.T.A.	Bulk Cement	3.7.81
14.	Odyssaeus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	3.7.81
15.	Jedidah Cement	Alsebah	Timber/Steel/Pipes	27.6.81
20.	Amynas	O.C.E.	Conte/Steel/Pipes	3.7.81
21.	Char Ly	Abdellah	General	27.6.81
22.	Mariamthe	Enani	General	27.6.81
23.	Bruneil	E.Hawi	Marble/Tiles/Cement	25.6.81
24.	Saudi Prince	O.T.Made	Gen/Rebar	1.7.81
25.	Baltic Freezer	O.C.E.	Rebar	27.6.81
26.	Glen Park	S.C.S.A.	General	26.6.81
28.	Safina-e-Haider	Ei Hawi	Roofing	3.7.81
30.	King Kora	Alqaibai	Containers	3.7.81
35.	TFL Washington	F.A.M.E.	Containers	4.7.81
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S-2.	Amathaea	Gulf	Frozen Chicken	3.7.81
	Mighty Wind	SEA	Barley/Gen.	22.6.81
6.	Ocean Envoy	SEA	General	28.6.81
10.	Meran	Alireza	General	29.6.81
11.	Orient Triumph	Sea	Loading Urns	29.6.81
12.	Baron Macay	Ori	Bauzits	26.6.81
13.	Concordia Tex	Alsebah	General	3.7.81
14.	Hen Garam	OCE	General	1.7.81
15.	Elico Maersk	Kanoo	Gen/Conts.	2.7.81
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18.	Maldives-Pearl	UEP	Rice/Gen.	

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EXPOSING ISRAEL'S LIES

Debates in the Israeli parliament proved, beyond any doubt, that at least part of the leadership of the Lebanese Phalangist Party has been and is in active collaboration and coordination with Israel. The fact has been too hard for many to accept. But now that the Israeli official confirmation of it has surfaced, it can no longer be evaded or denied.

At the same time, to say that part of the Phalangist leadership has collaborated—the part headed by Bashir Gemayel—is to say that another part has rejected such collaboration and is known to favor an understanding with Syria.

The main point here is that Israel has used the collaboration of part of the Phalangist leadership as a base to its claim to be the "protector of the Christians in Lebanon." The observable, demonstrable facts of life in Lebanon however, show that most of the Christians are not supporters of the Phalangists and that the majority does not live in the areas under Phalangist control. Moreover, many of those Christians have fought with parties and organizations opposing the Phalangists.

It is thus necessary always to make a distinction between the Lebanese Christians as whole, and those of them who support Bashir Gemayel's line, a distinction made most vocally and insistently by former president Suleiman Franjeh, the Maronite leader and enemy of the Phalangists, among many others.

To say it is neither to exaggerate the rift within the Phalangists between the "pro-Israel" and the "pro-Syrian" outlooks, nor to minimize the danger posed to Lebanon as a whole as result of the collaboration between Israel and the Phalangists. It is to expose Israel's lies and enlighten the international public opinion about the dangers its aggressive policies pose to the peace of the area as a whole.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

In its weekend edition, *Al Medina* led with the Islamic Foreign Ministers' unanimous denunciation of Libyan vituperations against Saudi Arabia. It said that the Libyan delegate's remarks were not included in the minutes of the conference in Baghdad. *Al Medina* also gave top coverage to a report by its political correspondent, in which he said that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had told Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi that the Palestinian revolution had not received any support or assistance from Saudi Arabia. The paper expressed deep regret and shock over this statement and asked Arafat to be bold enough to give a public explanation of what happened during his talks with Qaddafi.

Meanwhile, *Al Riyad* said in a lead story that Britain is busy making preparations for King Khalid's welcome in London next Tuesday. *Al Nadwa* led with the Kingdom's draft resolution on a settlement to the Iraq-Iran conflict, while *Al Bilad* carried as a lead story the signing of four National Guard housing contracts worth SR4.25 billion by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and head of the National Guard.

Newspapers frontpaged a statement by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan, who said that the Kingdom's arms factories will always be in the service of Islam and peace. Newspapers also gave front-page coverage to Interior Minister Prince Naif's current visit to Morocco, where he has already visited a number of security and agricultural installations. In another prominent page one story,

newspapers reported that the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Baghdad has adopted that the executive measures for a holy war to liberate Jerusalem.

In an editorial on the National Guard housing contracts, *Al Bilad* described the project as part of an overall strategy for the Guard's major projects which reflect the Royalty's deep concern for all-round development and progress in the Kingdom.

Whatever progress has been achieved so far, it represents a true picture of unified life being lived by the leadership and people in this country, said the paper.

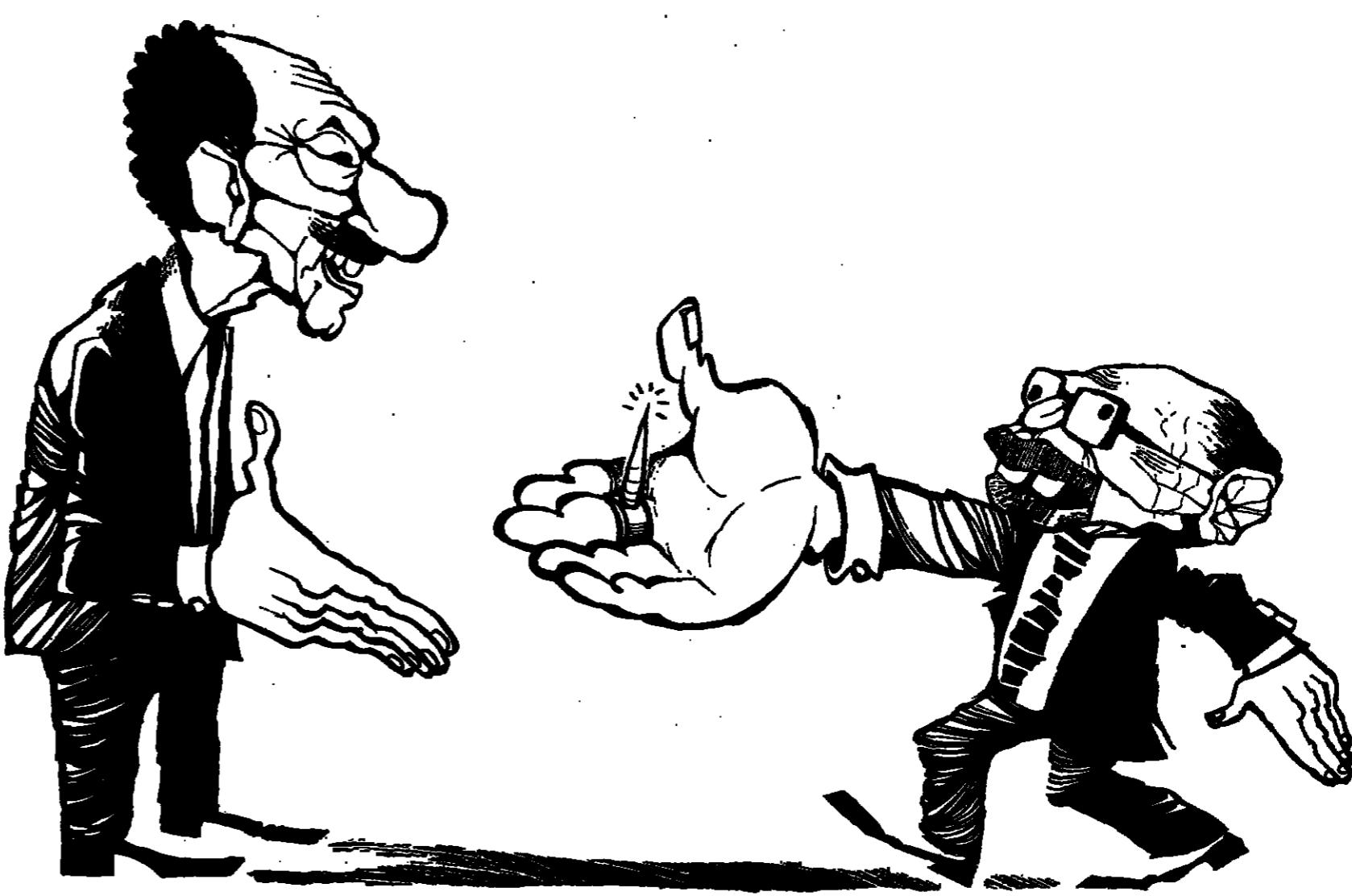
On the other hand, *Al Jazirah* commented on Libya's attitude at the Islamic Foreign Ministers' conference in Baghdad, saying that the Libyan slanders were nothing unexpected from a regime being led by Muammar Qaddafi. The paper quoted several instances of dissension which Libya's present regime has created in more than one Arab country. It said that Libya's current attack on Saudi Arabia has been done under a planned strategy whose aim is to spoil the Kingdom's reputation. The paper urged the Foreign Ministers' Conference to issue an official statement condemning Libya's tirade on Saudi Arabia and exposing Libya's anti-Arab and anti-Islamic activities. It said the Libyan regime can be described as a dangerous stooge of the big powers which remain hostile to the interests of Arabs and Muslims.

Al Medina also expressed disgust with the Libyan regime and its slanders on the Kingdom. It said that

the present Libyan regime is characteristic of insanity which is set to create dissension and chaos everywhere. The paper added that the destructive plans of the Libyan regime do not need any explanation after noticing the bloodshed it created in neighboring Chad. It reiterated that the Islamic activity will continue unabated, no matter what the Libyan regime does in collaboration with the Communists and the Zionists.

Okaz exhorted the Baghdad conference to strive to put the Islamic resolutions into real practice, reminding it that Moscow is dominating Afghanistan and Washington is continuously supporting the Israeli enemy only because the Islamic nation has failed to adopt a unified stance on its crucial issues. It urged Iran and Iraq to respond to the call of the Islamic nation and to put an end to their armed clash. The paper asked the Baghdad conference not to issue any more resolutions but to strive to implement the previous resolutions with a concerted and joint action.

Meanwhile, *Al Nadwa* dealt with the U.S. stance on the Middle East situation and reiterated that it is more dangerous than the Israeli attitude. Justifying its conviction, the paper said that Washington has continuously ignored the actual situation which encouraged the Israeli enemy to continue to make the situation more and more explosive. It did not believe in Washington's claims of trying to solve the crisis because all its actions have shown a clear bias toward Israel, said the paper.



Northern Ireland's fateful inheritance

By Robert Little

When King William of Orange, the Dutch Protestant Prince who shared the British throne by marriage to his Royal Stuart wife Mary, defeated the Irish Catholic tribes in 1696 at the Battle of the River Boyne, he laid the foundations for the Maze Prison hunger strike and all of Northern Ireland's present day violence.

Like the Israeli Zionist settlements today in the traditional Palestinian homelands, King "Billy," as the Paisleyite Protestant Orangemen refer to him, had a similar idea then. To secure a permanent hold on his conquered territories in the North of the island he shipped over from the British mainland, particularly from the West of Scotland, his own army of Protestant settlers who evicted the Irish peasants from their land and established their own communities.

It is those six Northern counties that form today the British-controlled Province of Ulster. The wish of the six counties to remain under the British Crown was agreed to in 1922 with the setting up of the independent Republic of Ireland. So while the Republic in the South has always been staunchly Catholic, the Northern counties continue to be a stronghold of reformist Protestantism. In consequence, in the language of present day Irish politics, to be a Catholic is to be a Republican, to be Protestant is to be a Loyalist Ulsterman.

Without at least this brief, simplified knowledge of the island's history, it is impossible for anyone to even begin to understand anything of the deep-rooted, sectarian hatreds that plague Northern Ireland's political scene. Yet in spite of this irony is that when, nine years ago, the present spate of disturbances began the problem had no connection with the IRA's current campaign for a united Ireland. The disputes and arguments started with the justifiable claims of the Catholic citizens of Ulster for a representative voice in determining the province's political and economic affairs.

As a distinctive minority, from the beginning the Northern Catholics were discriminated against and boundaries were drawn and voting was manipulated to exclude them from all the decision making processes of national and local government. Ulster's parliament at Stormont was, from the first elections in 1922, dominated by the conservative Ulster Unionist Party, which in its turn was the political arm of the ultra-Protestant Orange Order secret society.

And from the outset in education, employment, housing and all the other social amenities, blatant discrimination was practised against the Catholic families. It was solely because of this that in the early seventies their leaders, supported by the Catholic Church, decided to take matters into their own hands. Public protests and demonstrations

were the result which led to frequent angry clashes between the two sides. Then with the involvement of the British parliament at Westminster countless, studies, consultations and conferences, including the dissolving of the Stormont parliament in Belfast, failed to find a solution. The bigotry on both sides had become too firmly ingrained for any sense of reason to prevail.

The result is what we see today. Frustrated Catholics resorted to seeking the aid of their more militant friends and allies in the Irish Republican Army which resulted in the Protestants forming their Ulster Defense Force and other paramilitary organizations. Since then violence has played an increasingly dominant part with the British Army, in its attempted peace-keeping role, being the target of hostility from both sides.

To most of the Catholic minority the British military presence is seen as just another way of keeping the Protestant majority in their old positions.

tions of dominance and power. But to the extremist Protestants they are looked upon as the symbol of a Westminster government's interference that is denying the majority the right to run their own affairs as they think best. So now the cry from the Catholics is for united Ireland—the union of the mainly Protestant Northern six counties with the overwhelmingly Catholic Republic of Ireland in the South. For the one and a half million Protestants in the North the rallying call goes out "To King Billy and a Protestant Ulster For Ever."

As for Britain's position the reality of the situation is that after nearly 300 years it is reaping the legacy of hate sown with the 1696 immigrant plantations. What is more to the point is how will it all end? Will the men of violence, on both sides, succeed where reason has so far failed? It is a sad fact of recent history that in so many cases in the beginning violence has been a necessary prerequisite of independence movements to bring the adversaries

together around the negotiating table. But in the end it was through negotiation that peace and independence were finally achieved. And so it will be in the case of Northern Ireland.

Whether the independent arbiters are the EEC, the European parliament or whoever is acceptable to all sides in the conflict, peace will only return to the streets of Ulster when the British government, the Republic of Ireland government, with representatives of both sides in the North's present configuration decide to sit down around the table to hammer out a lasting solution.

Passing resolutions in the U.S. Senate or sending diplomats to hunger strikers' funerals can only exacerbate an already inflamed situation. If the United States government wishes to play a meaningful role in solving the Irish problem then let President Reagan, quietly and diplomatically, use his good offices to bring all the conflicting participants together. Better still, let it be soon!

Zimbabwe's guerrillas disarmed

By Jay Ross

SALISBURY —

All former guerrillas in assembly points in Zimbabwe have been disarmed, the head of the country's joint military command said recently. The move is likely to have far-reaching impact in stabilizing this war-torn Southern African nation, which formerly was known as Rhodesia.

"Now there can no longer be an all-out clash" between factions loyal to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, his former guerrilla rival, a Western diplomat said. He called the completion of the disarmament process one of the most significant achievements since independence 14 months ago in winding down the military aftermath of seven years of guerrilla war. The hostile guerrilla groups clashed in November and February in the southwest part of the country, killing about 400 people, including many civilians.

There are still fears, however, that many of the former guerrillas have access to several thousand weapons stashed in the countryside. Others, refusing to be disarmed, have left their camps and have taken up a life of crime, a problem that could take years to resolve. The caches, however, are fair cry from the huge supplies of armaments that almost 20,000 former guerrillas from both sides had available until recently. Nkomo's forces, the major threat to Mugabe's government, had tanks, armored vehicles, artillery and anti-aircraft missiles.

Emmerson Mnangagwa, the military chief who announced the completion of the process, said in a telephone interview that about 18,000 men had

been disarmed in seven camps around the country. He ordered the newly integrated National Army, made up of troops from the former Rhodesian forces plus those loyal to Mugabe and Nkomo, to carry out the disarmament three months ago, shortly after the February violence.

At the time, few people thought the process would go so smoothly, quickly and without major violence by Nkomo's forces, who are arrayed at his party's low-level role in government. In the only serious incident, three National Army soldiers were ambushed and killed by dissident Nkomo followers in March.

"I didn't think it would be achieved so quickly and without resistance," said a white official who previously served in sensitive positions in the illegal white government of Ian Smith. He quickly added, however, "I have no confidence that this is the end of the problem of weaponry It doesn't mean the country is free of weapon-toting louts."

Mnangagwa said that Nkomo's 4,000 troops at Gwai River near Victoria Falls had been the last to be disarmed, with the process completed last month. That had been the toughest camp because

it had been the toughest camp because

the former guerrillas had considerable heavy armaments, which were removed earlier last month. Each camp is now left with just a few armed sentries, Mnangagwa said.

Ironically, the February violence, which centered around the black township of Entumbane in Bulawayo, speeded the disarmament process. About 300 people were killed in the fighting, which temporarily set back prospects for foreign investment. An angry Mugabe ordered the disarmament and told "All who challenge the authority of my government" that "I am determined to descend on them with a hammer."

Completion of the disarmament does not end Zimbabwe's military difficulties. The key problem is the integration of the two former guerrilla armies and the former Rhodesian security forces into a unified national army. Mnangagwa estimated that the total number of armed forces in the three groups, including guerrillas still being trained outside the country, is 65,000. Upward of 30,000 former guerrillas have been integrated with about 3,000 of the security forces. (WE)

TOKYO —

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is going to Western Europe this month amid misgivings at home about his leadership and diplomatic expertise following a spate of incidents during the past weeks. Despite his troubles, the 70-year-old prime minister is likely to serve out his term to November next year, according to sources close to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

His alleged ineptitude in handling diplomatic affairs involving a joint communiqué with President Ronald Reagan and nuclear issues could psychologically affect his visit to Western Europe and the Ottawa summit of industrial democracies in July, the sources said. Suzuki is scheduled to visit West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Britain and the Netherlands from June 10-18. Arrangements are under way for an additional visit to France to meet Socialist President François Mitterrand, officials said.

Discussions with West European leaders are designed to pave the way for the Ottawa summit which could result in a loosening in the cohesion among the seven participating nations. The European Economic Community (EEC), which had an \$11 billion trade deficit with Japan last year, is demanding that Japan curb its surging car exports to the community in the same way it decided to do with the United States. The Common Market is also calling for Japanese export restraint in other sensitive areas such as color television sets and machine tools.

The LDP sources said close ties between Japan and Western Europe were more important now that Japan had decided to regard itself as a member of the Western bloc.

The word alliance, used for the first time in a U.S.-Japan joint communiqué by Suzuki and President Reagan last month, angered the opposition which alleged Suzuki had committed Japan to involvement in U.S. global strategy. Suzuki said he had made no new promise to strengthen Japan's defense capabilities beyond the framework of the

Trip to U.S. is cheap; favorite stop for Middle East travelers

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH. — It's that time of the year again when schools close for the long summer break, heat and humidity start reaching their peak, colorful vacation brochures become favorite reading material, and trips to the travel agencies take top priority. The United States seems to be a favorite haunt again this summer for vacationers from the Middle East. And why not if crossing the Atlantic costs about the same as a trip to London, Brussels or Paris if one compares some of the fares being offered from Jeddah to the United States.

It is mind boggling how it all works but you can travel double the distance on certain sectors with lower fares. Intense competition has created a state of sky war it seems, forcing quick thinking market minds to come up with ever attractive deals to draw customers who now can choose from several shopping baskets for their air tickets.

There is definitely more to choose from for the USA-bound jet set than one heading for Europe. In general, air fares within Europe are higher per mile than for comparable distances to and within the United States. There are, however, within European some promotional fares to dry the tears so to speak. SAS General Manager in Jeddah, S.E. Nordboe calls it "a jungle price" and admitted that it is complicated business trying to offer a better deal. "When you see the US fares on a brochure they don't seem right," he said. "The competition has become intense: deregulation of fares in the USA has created this difference and frenzy."

Yves Bouillet of Air France expressed similar views agreeing that when the Carter Administration encouraged the airlines in USA to compete with each other, legally this created this unnatural decline in fares. He added that while the smaller airlines gained through this deregulation of fares, the bigger

ones with a higher maintenance cost and standard have been hurt in the process. "The idea that seats should be filled is gripping all airlines these days," said Bouillet.

Fuel factor also appears to be at the heart of the issue. SAS manager Nordboe whose airline offers a direct route from here to the United States with a connection in Stockholm including free layover, states that the trans Polar flights from Northern Europe to America shorten the distance and are thus low in fuel consumption. Hence the cheaper fares on this route.

Yves Bouillet explained that there is less fuel consumption on long flights compared to the short hops between European cities. "Fuel consumption is extremely high," he said, "for landing and takeoff." Thus the cheaper air fares across the Atlantic are attributed to less fuel costs and also due to lower airport handling and navigational charges in U.S. airports compared to Europe.

Both SAS and Air France are full members of IATA whose regulations do not permit these airlines and other members to reduce their fares to a great extent. However because of the free market now operating in the U.S. airline industry, fare rules have substantially softened and lot of leverage is allowed to individual carriers in charging fares. Nevertheless, SAS offers a number of promotional fares from here to Scandinavia and within Europe as well. The airline is also offering special excursion and youth fares and will soon introduce a student fare which, says Nordboe, "will be almost 60 percent less for all students irrespective of age."

Some airlines are also taking other measures to bring down fares. According to Yves Bouillet, some European carriers including Air France have removed First Class on the European network and replaced it by Business and Coach Class. Besides there are special week end and other cheap fares within Europe.

Talking of Freddy Laker and Lord Bethel who are challenging IATA and the major airlines in court cases and demanding landing rights in the European sector, Bouillet said, "they may be able to charge less but just compare the service provided by IATA member carriers. The cost of running a regular airline is more because our goal is to serve the public. We promise to take people at a scheduled time whether the plane is full or empty. Besides, Laker Airways running expenses are less and it wants access to profitable routes only."

Some airline executives are doubtful that U.S. airlines can make any profit with the kind of cut fares they are now offering. SAS Manager Nordboe feels "they should surely be losing money. However, it is a way of attracting higher revenue because often one has to fly with the same company across the Atlantic to be entitled for the nominal Visit USA fares."

Travel to the United States is popular not only because of the cheaper air fares but also because of the attractions the vast country offers for travelers of all ages. As Nordboe concedes "there is so much to see and such a variety to choose from while vacationing in North America."

On the other hand, Yves Bouillet expects more traffic from the United States to Europe this summer as the dollar surges against major European currencies, will make the Continent more attractive to American tourists who kept away from Europe the last couple of years when the dollar took a beating.

There is no doubt that air travel has now changed. Gone are the days when big airlines had the monopoly and one chose a favorite airline in the period of fixed fares. Today, travelers hunt around for bargains. While IATA and the established airlines look for ways and means to standardize fares, customers are having a field day till the present fare madness is resolved.

Despite constant volcano threat

Pagan Islanders want to return home

PAGAN ISLAND, Northern Marianas (AP) — Groves of coconut trees on this little island are encrusted in lava, and valleys are black from ash and fire that accompanied the furious eruption of Mount Pagan. Fifty three islanders who lived here are safe on another island because they hid in caves during the blast. They are eager to return home, despite the risk that Mount Pagan could again roar to life as it did May 15. The 54th resident, Mayor Danny Castro, was on the Island Saipan, 310 kms to the south, when the eruption occurred.

"I...want to come back to Pagan. It is like paradise," said Samurimo Kaipat, who has been staying on Saipan since he and the others were rescued from Pagan. "If it is ok, then I want to live on Pagan. It's my home," said his uncle, 54-year-old Mariano Kaipat, the oldest islander.

Yet no one knows when the 13 families might be able to leave Saipan. Three scientists from the Hawaii Volcanoes National

Park Observatory who went to the Island after the eruption say Mount Pagan may blow again. Harmonic tremors — subterranean shivers that often herald an eruption — still occur. Much of the tropical pacific island is now uninhabitable.

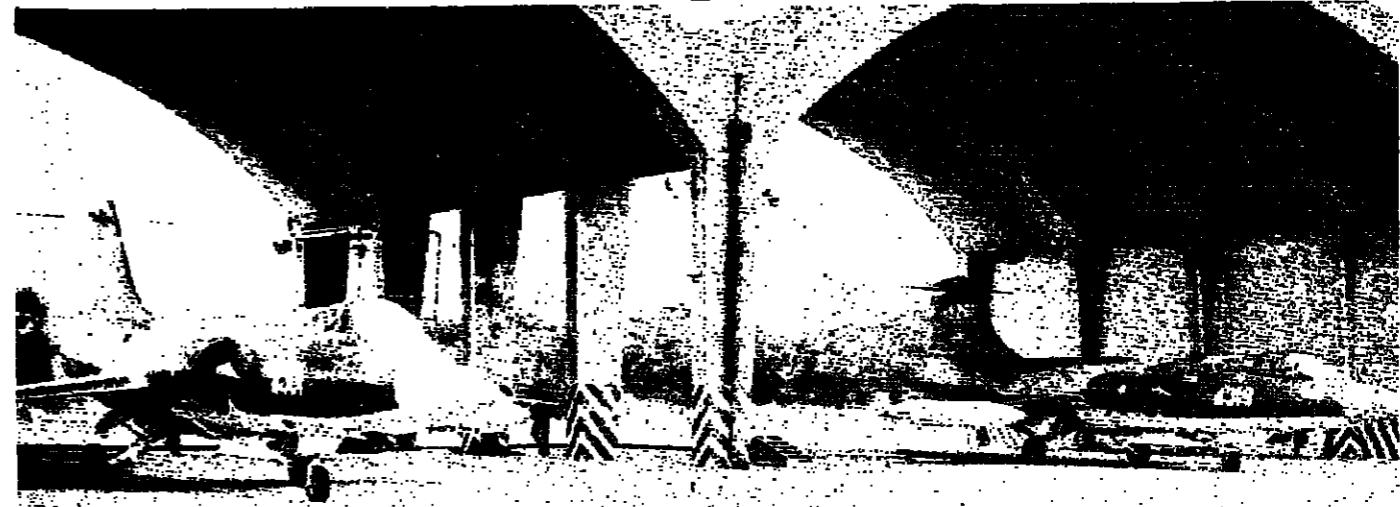
Castro was stunned by the island's appearance when he and 12 residents made a brief visit recently to collect a few belongings and surviving livestock before abandoning their homes, perhaps forever. "I didn't think it would be like this," he said.

Mount Pagan, one of the island's two active volcanoes, erupted for the first time in 56 years, blasting plumes of ash, steam and smoke 1,500 meters high. The islanders, including 29 children, fled their homes in the island's only village and hid in caves until a Japanese freighter took them to Saipan.

They had only one small boat to cross a small inlet to the caves, and many people made it across the water on their own. "It was a gamble."

Since the mid-1950s, the United States has

'Invisible plane' looks curious, millions were spent on designs



FAST JETS: These supersonic jets could be a thing of the past after the development of 'invisible' planes. The Stealth planes, however, have been proven to be both slow and hard to control.

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The Stealth Bomber to which the U.S. Air Force will soon be committed promises to be a curious-looking plane by today's standards. One of the two competing designs resembles the front end of a platypus, with a flat and sloping snout, according to defense sources. The other is said to look like a triangular wing.

Along with other features, the odd shape of this "bomber of tomorrow" is intended to make the plane nearly invisible to radar and other enemy sensing devices. But the same odd shape will restrict its performance, at least initially, according to congressional and industry sources, and perhaps even make the bomber more difficult to fly. Two small test craft using the new advanced technologies have crashed, although reportedly not because of their unusual Stealth features.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger is expected to announce soon his decision on producing a new manned bomber. Secretary of the Air Force Verne Orr said recently. That decision, once scheduled for June 15, apparently awaited the return of Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci III from a Mideast trip.

By all accounts, Weinberger has narrowed the decision to two options: production of a Stealth (or ATB, for Advanced Technology Bomber) on the one hand, or a mixture of Stealth bombers and modified B-1 bombers on the other.

The air force favors the latter approach. It would like to introduce the B-1s into its arsenal at the end of 1984, followed by the ATBs by about 1990 or 1992. Two teams of ATB contractors, Rockwell-Lockheed and Boeing-Northrup, have reportedly told Weinberger that the ATB could be ready by 1988, however, which might tempt him to favor an all-ATB program.

Some of the advanced technologies involved in making the oddly shaped Stealth bomber almost impossible to detect had their origins in World War II, when Germany tried to hide submarines from British radar with radar-absorbing paints.

In addition to hiding from radar, it is hoped that future bombers will emit the least amount possible of infrared (heat wave) radiation and reflect the least amount of ordinary

light, in order to escape detection from the ground, from airborne devices and from enemy satellite sensors looking down from space.

Hot jet engines are, therefore, recessed as much as possible into the Stealth bomber structures and baffles will be built into their exhausts to reduce telltale heat "signatures."

A final technology involves electronic countermeasures. Highly sophisticated equipment and computers on the bombers can jam enemy radars — much as World War II bombers did with aluminum "chaff" — and also create images of the bombers away from the aircraft toward which enemy missiles might be fired.

Balanced against such positive features of Stealth technology are at least two drawbacks: less maneuverability of the airplane and less resiliency of its structural parts.

Stealth bombers, whose primary mission will be to penetrate Soviet air defenses when the nation's aging B-52s can no longer do it, will have to go in at higher, and thus more vulnerable, altitudes than the 200 feet or less of attacking B-52s or B-1s, according to the current issue of *Air Force Magazine*.

"At this time, at least, it appears that the ATB — like their distant forerunner, the SR-71 (Lockheed's Superfast Spy Plane) — lack maneuverability and hence might not perform well in a terrain-following, on-the-deck penetration mode," the magazine said.

Maintenance of Stealth Bombers on the ground will also be more difficult than with ordinary planes. The planes become far more susceptible to radar if paint is accidentally scraped off the craft or its smooth skin is denuded.

Similarly, Stealth Bombers will not be as structurally flexible as today's B-52s, which often seem to have flapping wings during high-speed, low-altitude attacks. Flexing wings create radar echoes. Small planes can be built with rigid wings but larger planes will pose much more severe problems than simply enlarging the design.

The two test planes that crashed were Lockheed-built craft, presumably small reconnaissance or observation planes.



THREATENED: The white-eyed vireo, left, is guarding the nest and at the same time keeping watch for food. Right, the red-eyed vireo feeds its baby chicks.

pecker in the southeastern United States. But it is not at all certain whether such changes are due solely or primarily to the breaking up of large forested areas into smaller "fragments" or whether other, subtler factors are also playing an important role.

"The gospel," Lynch says, "has been that tropical migrant birds, which reside here in the summer, cannot cope with fragmented forests. Our impression has been that these birds either avoid small isolated forests or that they tend not to reproduce successfully in such places." Thus, the prevailing philosophy governing the establishment and management of reserves for birds and other wildlife has been "the bigger, the better."

"The trouble is," Lynch continues, "previous research has not been extensive enough to either confirm or refute this contention. Many scientists believe that we might be able to manage our forests and parklands more intelligently if we could get a better understanding of exactly why a particular species of bird will or will not inhabit an area of forest."

Now, in a newly completed study of more than 20 forest patches in Maryland, Lynch and Dr. Dennis Whigham, a Bay Center botanist, have evidence challenging the conventional wisdom that size and isolation are the most important factors influencing breeding bird populations. Their study, which was sponsored by the Maryland Power Plant Siting Program, is likely to prompt a rethinking of strategies for forest management and conservation.

"It turns out to be a very dynamic situation in which a large number of factors influence the tendency of birds to breed in a patch of forest," Lynch says. "Many species don't seem to respond to size and isolation, at least in our study area. Instead, they key into particular aspects of forest structure or the 'ecological richness' of a site."

The study is the largest of its kind so far conducted anywhere, involving forest frag-

ments ranging in size from 7 to nearly 2,500 acres. For two summers, researchers monitored bird populations within these woodlot areas. Twenty of the most common migratory species were studied, including a variety of familiar warblers, vireos and flycatchers, as well as the scarlet tanager, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the wood thrush. These species spend the non-breeding season, more than half the year, in Mexico and Central America or South America. Ten additional species living the entire year in Maryland or migrating only as far south as the Gulf Coast region included the blue jay, Carolina chickadee, Carolina wren, cardinal and various woodpeckers.

The researchers also measured a number of characteristics of the forest, including the height and density of the forest canopy, the size, abundance and identities of trees, shrubs and herbs, and the degree of isolation — the distance separating the patch from other woodlot areas.

The study yielded reams of data, which were then subjected to statistical analysis on a computer. From this emerged a series of "profiles" showing the key relationships between the abundance of each bird species and the characteristics of the forest patches.

Virtually every bird species showed a significant correlation between abundance and one or more forest characteristics. This was not surprising since from other research Lynch and Whigham knew that such factors as the size and abundance of trees, shrubs and ground cover influence various bird species. But they had expected to find that forest size and isolation would override these ecological considerations.

"In fact," Lynch says, "this proved to be the case only for a minority of species. In general, each species responded to a unique combination of forest characteristics."

The abundance of some migratory birds, such as the Kentucky warbler, showed almost no sensitivity to area and isolation, but was

strongly sensitive to the density of herbaceous vegetation. On the other hand, the red-eyed vireo, the most common forest-breeding bird in the study area, and the Acadian flycatcher were far more plentiful in non-isolated woodlots with a large number of different plant species. The ovenbird was also more abundant in non-isolated woodlots, but preferred forest patches with a high density of trees.

In contrast to the migratory birds, resident species such as the Carolina wren and the Carolina chickadee actually tended to be more abundant in smaller, more isolated forest patches. "Resident birds appear able to cope better with disturbances in their habitat," Lynch says. "For these species, small woodlots may serve as 'lifeboats' in a sea of urbanization."

"The situation is much more complicated than we suspected," Lynch acknowledges. "The results of our study indicate just how far we have to go before we can claim to understand how birds actually decide to occupy certain forested areas. Birds apparently see things in a much more complete way than scientists."

Additional studies on the effects of forest fragmentation are urgently needed, he believes, because important decisions about conservation management are already being made on the basis of inadequate information.

"There is an enormous gap in our present understanding of the 'cause-and-effect' of current changes in bird abundance," he says. "We can be misled in some instances if we overemphasize the importance of forest area, isolation or any other single factor. The structure and composition of local plant communities may play an important role. If so, no simple conservation strategy is likely to be optimal for all of the bird species in a given area, since anything we do to improve the habitat for one species may be detrimental to some others."

FEEDING TIME: The Kentucky warbler feeds its anxious young. Food supply availability in dwindling forests is one reason birds are not returning.

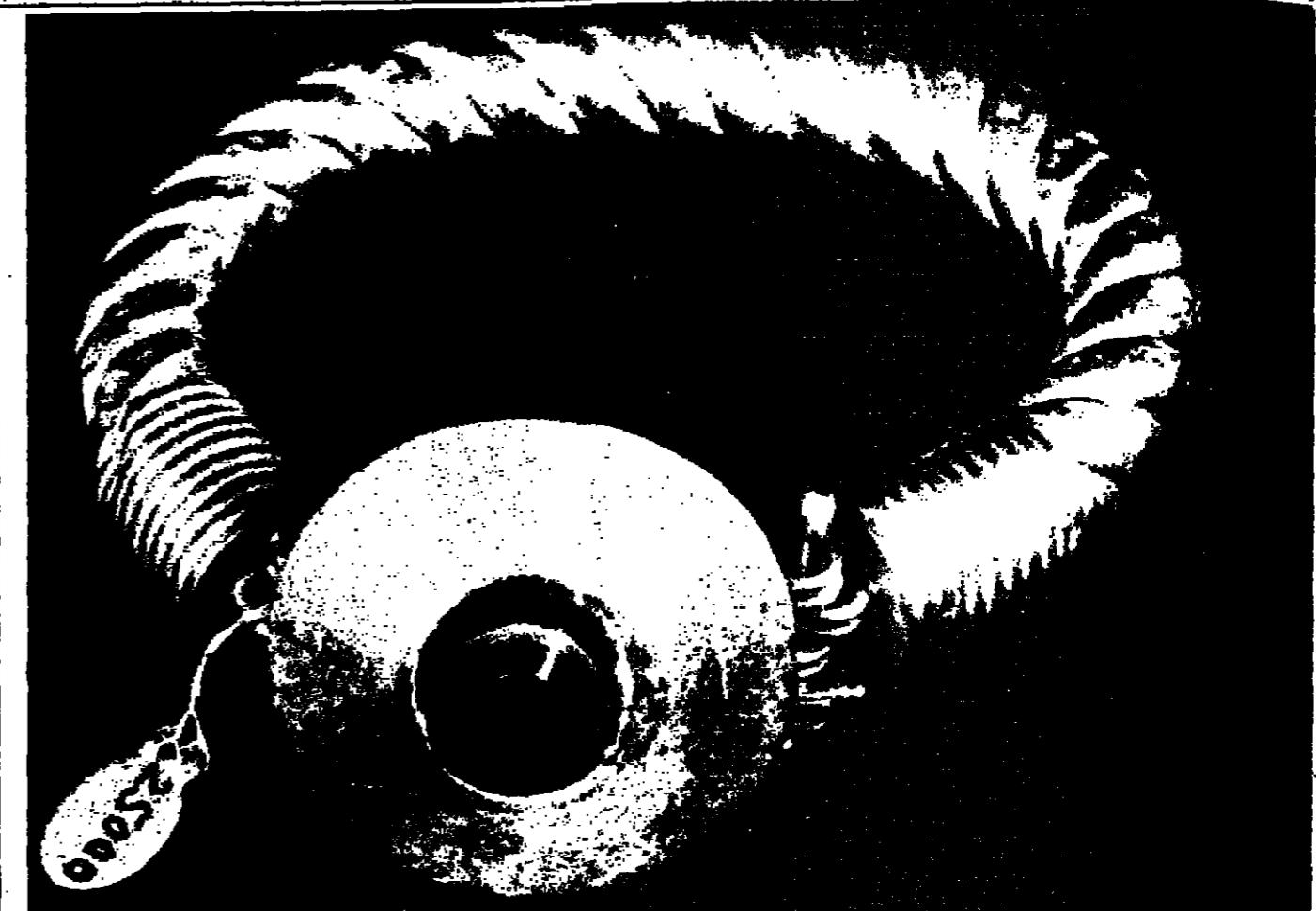
WAREY: More than 30 species were studied by scientists trying to determine forest destruction's effect upon birds. Left, the cardinal, and right, the Carolina chickadee.



WAREY: More than 30 species were studied by scientists trying to determine forest destruction's effect upon birds. Left, the cardinal, and right, the Carolina chickadee.



EXHIBITION: A cultural festival called "Egypt Today" has just concluded its 8-week run in various American cities. Among other things, 50 antiquities, representing the pre-dynastic period through the age of the Ptolemies, were exhibited in the festival. Seen above are a lion and a lioness gaming pieces, made of ivory and date back to 2900 B.C. At right, a gold bracelet inlaid with agate belonging to the Greco-Roman period, 100 B.C.



'Egypt Today' cultural festival concludes in America

By Tom Canahuate
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A diverse and comprehensive symposium celebrating the contemporary culture of Egypt has just concluded a successful eight-week run in three American cities.

The cultural festival called "Egypt Today" featured events here in the nation's capital and in Houston, Texas, and Los Angeles. It was the fifth in an annual series of international cultural seminars that the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) began in 1977.

In addition to "Egypt Today," the NEH had in the past sponsored festivals featuring Canada, Mexico, Japan and Belgium through a series of art exhibits, lectures, films and workshops. Here in Washington more than 50 events were marshalled for the short, but extensive review, which began March 16 when Mrs. Jihan Sadat, wife of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, inaugurated the programs.

The varied experiences offered by

"Egypt Today" included a poetry reading by the Egyptian poet Salam Abdellah Sabour, whose work has been described as "revolutionary in the development of modern Egyptian poetry," and a lecture by architect Hassan Fahy, who described how he uses architecture to help alleviate Egypt's severe housing shortages.

Another famous person who participated in the festival was the Egyptian actor Omar Sharif — he spoke about Egyptian films last month launching a six-week film festival which featured a broad selection of Egyptian films.

One of the most popular attractions in the "Egypt Today" was the "Arts of Ancient Egypt: Treasures of Another Scale" shown at the Smithsonian Institution Building. More than 50 articles were loaned by the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and the exhibits included stone sculptures, bronze figures, glass and ceramic vessels and other items made from gold, ivory, and wood. The samples span a 3,000-year period from pre-dynastic Egypt to the Age of the Ptolemies reflecting the artistic achievements of ancient Egypt.

Some features at the exhibit were sculptures of a seated scribe from Sakkara from the old kingdom (Dynasty V, 2490-2350 B.C.), Ukh Hotepi, a high official during the middle kingdom (Dynasty XII, 1991-1786 B.C.), and his family. The sculptures provided an interesting contrast because the old kingdom piece lacked individual or facial detail unlike the middle kingdom work which portrayed Ukh Hotepi and his family with vigorous facial expressions. This difference symbolizes the concern with contemporary reality and the growing sense of personal identity that marked the middle kingdom particularly under the reign of Sesostris III (1878-1843 B.C.).

Also at the exhibit were four alabaster Canopic jars from Sakkara which were used to preserve a mummy's internal parts, a serpentine sphinx of Hatshepsut, and a bronze Apis bull. From the Greco-Roman period there were examples of Egyptian gold jewelry which reveal the growing Greek-Roman influence on Egyptian art. On display, for instance, was a finely crafted and detailed two-headed Cobra snake bracelet

from 60 B.C. An amusing highlight to the "Arts of Ancient Egypt" was the discovery that an ancient statue found in 1904 had been mistakenly identified until the beginning of the exhibit. The kneeling figure in question had originally been labelled as a statue of Amun Panedjem, but after an examination by Dr. Muhammad Saleh, vice-director of the Egyptian Museum who escorted the artifacts to the United States, it was discovered that the kneeling figure was in fact a statue of Pharaoh Thutmose III (1490-1436).

As part of the festival the Hirshhorn Museum featured the work of the Egyptian sculptor Mahmoud Moukhtar (1891-1934).

On view were 15 sculptures mostly from the 20's and early 30's period of his career loaned by the National Center of Arts and Letters in Cairo.

For those whose interests lie in textiles, the Textile Museum has sponsored "Cairene Rugs," an exhibit of 17 carpets drawn mostly from the museum's own collection. All 17 rugs are from either the Mamluk or Ottoman eras and the carpets vividly demonstrate the transition of styles between Mamluk and Ottoman weavers. Mamluk rugs emphasize the geometric patterns with red, green, and blue as the predominant colors unlike Ottoman carpets which have broad floral patterns featuring roses and tulips set in deep

earth colors such as brown, tan, yellow, green, and blue.

Perhaps the most intriguing sample at the exhibit was the Synagogue rug dating from 17th century Cairo. The carpet was all wool and had white, red, green, and yellow flowers along the edges forming a border which incised four green and white striped columns supporting a deep red dome with yellow-tan lanterns hanging from the dome.

Funding for "Egypt Today" came from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), and the U.S. International Communications Agency. Additional support was provided by the Egyptian government.

Mo-er can retard formation of blood clots

By a Science Correspondent

LONDON — A tasty black tree fungus, called mo-er, used in many Chinese dishes, is mild but effective in retarding the formation of blood clots.

Biochemists at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., believe the substance in the fungus that is responsible for its anticoagulant properties is adenosine. The Chinese have long extolled the health benefits of mo-er and, in fact, use it to treat heart disease patients.

Dr. Dale E. Hinman, a researcher at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, who has worked extensively on mo-er investigation, says that the long cultural and gastronomic experience of the Chinese suggest that mo-er is a useful and natural anti-clotting agent.



An aerial view of Hong Kong.

Strains in Hong Kong ties with U.K.

By Michael Parks

HONG KONG (UPI) — The British flag flaps in the breeze above the Hong Kong governor's white stucco mansion. Queen Elizabeth's initials are on the red mailboxes. Five battalions of British troops are garrisoned here.

Hong Kong's basic laws go back to the old colonial regulations of the British empire, and the government is run by people like Sir Murray MacLehose the governor; Sir Jack Catter, the chief secretary; Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, the financial secretary; and Sir Denys Roberts, chief justice. Can there be many doubt that Hong Kong remains a British crown colony?

True, 98 percent in its 5.5 million residents are Chinese, but were it not for the British flag, this bustling and prosperous place would be simply another port on the South China coast. Hong Kong, however, is an increasingly reluctant colony, and its fights with Britain have grown more frequent and more serious.

When lucrative new air routes from Hong Kong and China to Britain were awarded last year, the Hong Kong airline, Cathay Pacific, was initially cut out by London. Eventually, the loud protests from the British business community and colonial government won Cathay Pacific a share of the route.

When the European Common Market was setting textile quotas for imports from the Far East, Britain actually worked to cut Hong Kong's sales to the Common Market — and an estimated 18,000 jobs were lost. Britain's bill for stationing 8,000 troops here jumped 140 percent last year to \$3.2 million, a figure widely criticized here as too high. Although Hong Kong pays three-quarters of all defense costs here, London insists that five new patrol boats worth more than \$150 million and 4,000 jobs — be built in Britain, although

they will be used only in Hong Kong.

Other "buy British" requirements have been written into many Hong Kong laws, construction codes, utility regulations and development plans although Japanese or American products might be cheaper or more suitable. "Virtually no one else in the world will buy these two-decker British buses but Hong Kong," a local newspaper complained editorially last month, "and we would not either — except that we are a British colony."

These disputes, however heated they became, eventually were put aside: Hong Kong's economy has grown an average of 11 percent a year for the last five years, and Britain was allowed to skim some of the profits. But the latest strains are political in character, and they go to the heart of Hong Kong's peculiar status as British-administered Chinese territory, as Peking sees it, or a crown colony left by blinding treaties from the days of empire, as London views it.

Hong Kong Chinese feel that, when Peking resumes administration of the territory, as most believe it eventually will, they will be unable to leave. Britain, as they see it, is backing away from longstanding political and moral obligations to them out of fear that it would either have to oppose China's reassertion of sovereignty over Hong Kong or resettle those wanting to leave.

"Whatever verbal assurances we are given, all the hard evidence points to a British desire to dump us," a Cambridge-educated political scientist said at Hong Kong University. Said a middle-aged British businessman, the son of one of the colony's former financial secretaries: "We would not be a colony if we had any choice in the matter. We are perfectly capable of governing ourselves, more so than many independent nations. Our economy is sound, our social and political system stable.

Our need for British tutelage ended a decade or more ago.

"But how can Britain grant us any form of independence when China claims every square foot of the territory and can put a soldier on each (square foot) to back up that claim? Hong Kong is no more part of China today than Belgium is part of France or Austria is part of Germany — maybe in history, but not today. Still, independence is out of the question, and we remain a crown colony, an anachronism for which I and probably every thinking Chinese thanks God each night."

Separate 19th century treaties gave Hong Kong island and the tip of Kowloon peninsula to Britain as crown colonies and added the rest of the peninsula to British control under a 99-year lease. The Chinese Communist Party has always contended that the three treaties are invalid. Yet, since coming to power in 1949, the Communist regime has depended on the colony as a trading center. Some here believe that Peking wants to continue British administration of Hong Kong even after the lease expires in 1997. If the territories actually revert to China, the rest of the colony would almost certainly be uninhabited economically.

British leftists have been calling for a pull-out from Hong Kong for some time. No one really seems at ease with Hong Kong's colonial status, and the uncertainty of the future makes it difficult to deal with this fundamental question. Britain's small Liberal Party, however, proposed during the current debate on the Nationality Bill that Hong Kong be granted a form of internationally recognized autonomy, making its residents "Hong Kong citizens," rather than British subjects. Any new law, the Liberals said, "must recognize the obligation we owe to people who became British and have no other citizenship."

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LIVE UNICORN! : With cloven hooves, a flowing mane, and a single horn growing from the middle of his head, "LANCELOT" has emerged as the first living unicorn in modern times. Much excitement is being generated over the unique animal. It is the creation of two naturalists residing in Northern California. Having devoted years to the study of legendary animals, specifically focusing on the history and lore surrounding unicorns, these two naturalists claim to have re-discovered the lost secret behind the creation of the unicorn. It can be seen at marine world in Redwood City, California. Over the years, the unicorn has been placed in the realm of myth, implying that the animal has never existed. Unicorns are a legend with origins dating back over 4,000 years. A multi-species phenomenon of different horned animals, the unicorn has been depicted in ancient sculpture, drawings and literature as a bull (Bronze Age), ram (Iron Age), goat (Middle Ages) and even a rhinoceros, antelope and horse. Never having had horns, however, the horse-depiction is purely an invention of artistic fantasy that has come about within the past 400 years.



WEDDING FEVER: Royal wedding fever is hitting as the countdown begins to the day on July 29. Tourists are snapping up the souvenirs and there is a wide variety to choose from. At left is a beautifully carved wooden toy procession, one of the souvenirs. At right, the glass coach in which Lady Diana will ride on the wedding day. This coach has been used for nearly all royal weddings since it was built in 1910.



NEW FRIEND: Little James' new friend, a young camel from Central Asia. They are now together at Royal Windsor Safari Park, England.



ODD COUPLE: The combination of a llama and a pointer dog forming a friendship is indeed rare. But at a zoo in Yorkshire, England, the odd couple are seen enjoying each other's company. The llama was orphaned at birth and brought up with the dog by the zoo's owners. From the picture one can say that the pointer even allows the llama to nibble on its ear!



PLENTY: This little girl will have plenty to tell her friends. After all, how many children get to play with real leopards? She is seen with the kittens sitting on a swing at the Cotswold Wild Life Park in England. The leopards are being reared by keepers because their mother has rejected them.

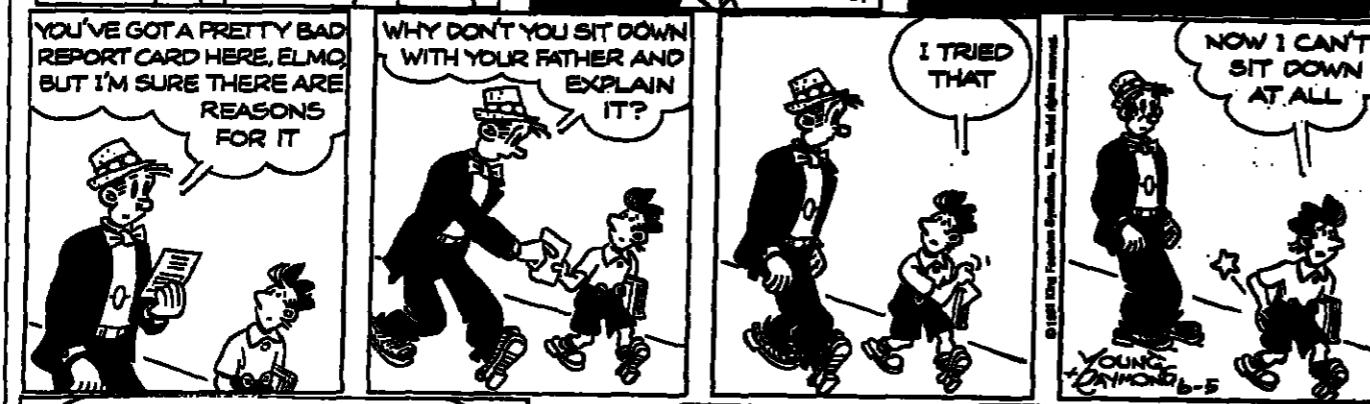
ANDY CAPP



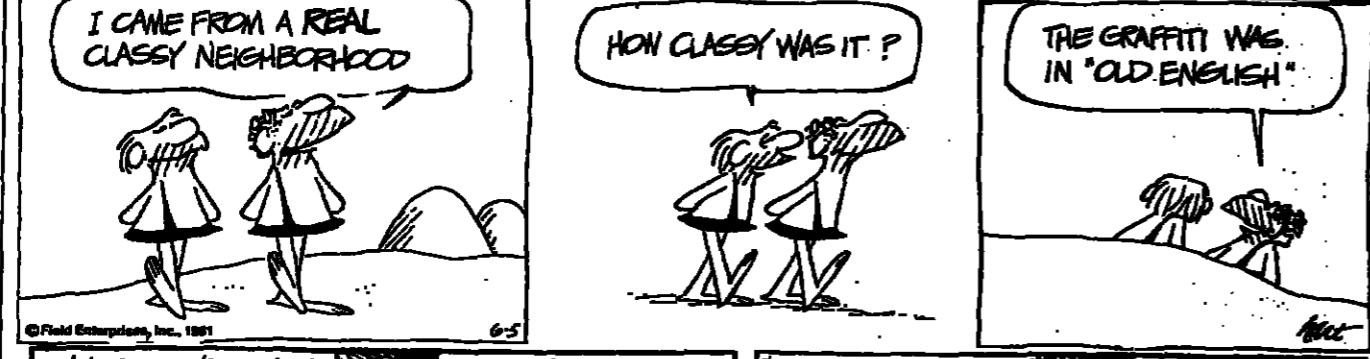
BEETLE BAILEY



BLONDIE



B.C.



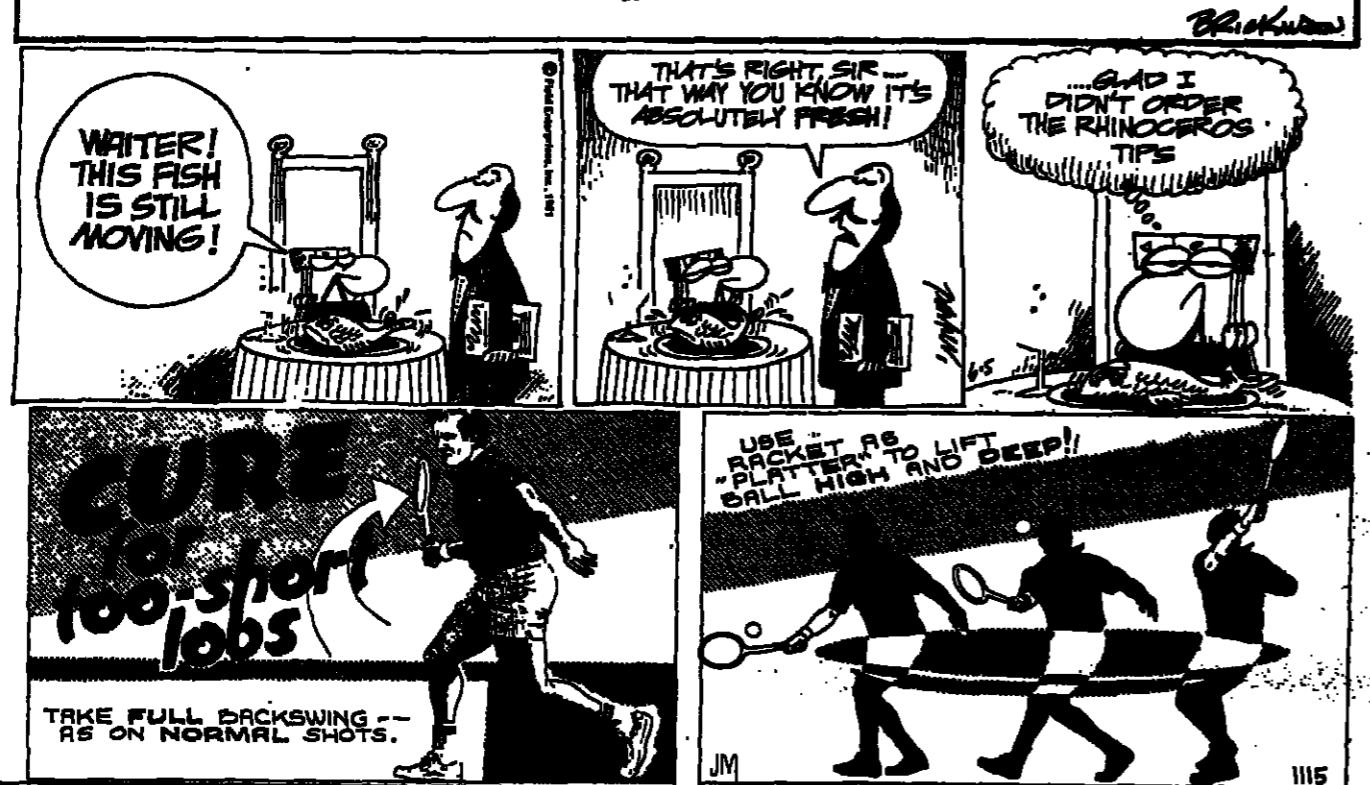
HAGAR



SMALL SOCIETY



WIZARD



SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS

DENNIS the MENACE



Contract Bridge : **B. Jay Becker**

Bidding Quiz

You are South and have the following hand:

*AQ94 ♦AQ95 ♦KQJ83 ♠

1. The bidding has been:

South West North East
1♦ Pass 2♦ Pass
2♦ Pass 3♦ Pass
3♥ Pass 3NT Pass

What would you bid now?

2. West bids One Club, your partner passes, and East responds Two Clubs. What would you bid now?

3. The bidding has been:

South West North East
1♦ Pass 1♥ Pass
2♦ Pass 2NT Pass
3♥ Pass 3NT Pass

What would you bid now?

4. Pass. You've told your story and there's nothing more to add. Certainly this is a fine hand and, dry the face of it, a potential slam. But partner is obviously not of the same mind. True, his two club bid was constructive and showed reasonable values, but his reaction thereafter was all negative. He wants out, and there's no really good reason to overrule him. North probably has something like:

*AQ94 ♦AQ95 ♦KQJ83 ♠

and is trying to get out from under. Your eyes tell you that you have an excellent hand with an enormous potential for slam, but your ears tell you that partner is not interested in going beyond game. Bridge is a partnership game and if North says he has the wrong values facing yours, you should trust him by giving up on the slam.

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♦K52 ♦K3 ♦74 ♦AQJ872

2. Three clubs. You could make a takeout double instead, but that would not pinpoint your hand nearly as well as an immediate cuebid. On the bidding to date, your partner can't have much — but, with your 5-4-4 distribution, he doesn't need much to produce a game. Thus, he might have as little as:

*J6 ♦J10742 ♦K52 ♦AQJ872

and have a good shot for ten tricks in hearts. The void-showing cuebid will, in many hands, enable your partner to judge how high to compete if the opponents persist in clubs.

3. Four hearts. It would be dangerous to go beyond four hearts, since partner is turning an absolutely deaf ear to your powerful bidding. North is probably looking at something like:

*AQ94 ♦AQ95 ♦KQJ83 ♠

and is trying to get out from under. Your eyes tell you that you have an excellent hand with an enormous potential for slam, but your ears tell you that partner is not interested in going beyond game. Bridge is a partnership game and if North says he has the wrong values facing yours, you should trust him by giving up on the slam.

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Rexy's Believe It or Not!

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Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1981 weekend schedule. Look for bargains.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be modest when presented with a career opportunity. Social life and travel lead to new friendships. You're popular and you love it!

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Your mind's on travel and good times, but be careful not to overlook an important career development. Good luck surrounds you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Before noon, you might overspend. Friends at a distance want to see you. Plan a visit. Partnership matters are happily emphasized.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) You'll make important decisions now affecting joint assets and security. Mingle with others and you'll meet a new job opportunity.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Concentrate on the here-and-now. Get tasks completed before setting off for fun times. Loved ones bring you lasting benefits.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Mixing business and pleasure leads to new job developments. Curb extravagance. Capitalize on each opportunity that presents itself.

BAKER	STATER
ALOID	TAMALE
SERE	EL PLANETI
IRENE	BL ALMO
STATELY	GEN
REY	BENT
PLAT	CURT
GYRATE	LIT
SLIPPERY	LIAC
HERB	LANTERN
CHICKEN	ALIT
SERVING	IDE
MAKE	ROO
KNOWN	TILERED
5-MONK	LOU
EGGS	ENRAGE
MAKER	LEDGE
ARTHUR	DENIED
HAGLEY	DEED

Yesterday's Answer

22	Grassland	22	Ancient
23	That (Fr.)	23	Syria
24	Study	24	Fact
25	Unspoken	25	Beyond
27	Revolver	26	Hawaiian goose
28	part	27	Excavated
29	cubic	28	measure

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:
A X D L E A A X R
L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, monograms; the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
L D L A N O P P D S F J D S Z Z

L D L P D S K S U U S N N Q H D R S J

S J B Q D W S D Y S H D H P P

EX-LIMO BEAMJO

Yesterday's Cryptogram: IT HAS BEEN MY EXPERIENCE THAT POLARS WHO HAVE NO VICES HAVE VERY FEW VIRTUES.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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AJAH NEWS CALENDAR

AJAH NEWS CALENDAR		SECTION FRANCAISE DU JOURNAL	
MONDAY	TUESDAY	Wednesday	Thursday
Proprietary 17845, 21790 (SUNDAY)	Proprietary 17846, 21791 (SUNDAY)	Proprietary 17847, 21792 (SUNDAY)	Proprietary 17848, 21793 (SUNDAY)
WEEKEND 1428, 1430, 13,32 (Monday)	WEEKEND 1429, 1431, 13,33 (Monday)	WEEKEND 1430, 1432 (Tuesday)	WEEKEND 1431, 1433 (Tuesday)
745 Religious Program	746 Religious Program	747 Religious Program	748 Religious Program
820 News	820 News	820 News	820 News
825 Report Music	825 Report Music	825 Report Music	825 Report Music
843 Current Affairs	843 Current Affairs	843 Current Affairs	843 Current Affairs
845 Entertainment	845 Entertainment	845 Entertainment	845 Entertainment
847 Sports	847 Sports	847 Sports	847 Sports
849 Weather	849 Weather	849 Weather	849 Weather
850 Letters to the Editor	850 Letters to the Editor	850 Letters to the Editor	850 Letters to the Editor
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Facing huge deficit

Global airlines agree on 5% fare increase

GENEVA, June 4 (AP) — The world's leading airlines, except the American carriers, have agreed to recommend to governments an across-the-board, minimum five-percent increase in cargo and passenger fares to keep their operating deficits from increasing further.

The 56 airlines organized in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) proposed the hikes to enter into effect on Sept. 1 for passenger fares and on Oct. 1 for cargo rates.

Adam Thomson, chief of the British Caledonian Airlines, who chaired the discussions, told a news conference the proposed increase would bring the IATA carriers an estimated additional income of \$500 million this year, just enough to keep their expected combined shortfall at last year's level of \$2.1 billion.

He said without the increase the airlines

Mexico cuts oil price

MEXICO CITY, June 4 (R) — The Mexican state oil monopoly, Pemex, has cut the price of most of its crude oil exports by \$4 a barrel.

An official bulletin Wednesday said the cut went into effect Monday and would last until July 1, the date of its next quarterly pricing review. The price of light-heavy crude mix was reduced from \$34.50 a barrel to \$30.60. The price of "Isthmus" light remained at \$38.50.

Mexico is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which announced a price freeze last month, but it flows market trends in its pricing policy.

Nissan to recall defective trucks

TOKYO, June 4 (AP) — Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second largest auto manufacturer, has notified the transport ministry here that it would recall small-size trucks of the "J-PGY720" model to repair defective parts.

A defective lubricating device for the front axle has been found in trucks produced between March 1980 and last month, Nissan officials said Wednesday.

Of a total of 54,653 trucks produced during this period, 49,829 were sold abroad, mainly in the United States, Canada and Australia, they said.

The officials said that their company would repair the trucks sold in Japan within three months from Thursday, while the repair of those sold abroad would begin as soon as new lubricating devices are shipped.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Price SR.	Closing Date
Ministry of Education	Provision of food catering for the inmates of the Private Education Institutes, Intermediate College, Science & Mathematical Centers and the Institutes of Athletes and Arts for 1401/1402	13/A	150	7-7-81
Royal Saudi Air-Force	— Military clothes	—	200	17-6-81
	— Radar Data Recording Systems	—	300	20-6-81
	— Military requirements	—	300	16-6-81
Municipality of Taif	Maintenance and operation of the modern slaughterhouse in Taif	—	5000	7-7-81

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON
4TH JUNE, 1981 2ND SHABAN, 1401

Beth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival Date
Ro Ro	Cap Lardier	S.F.T.C.	Trucks/Trailers	3.6.81
1A.	Merzerio Arabia	A.E.T.	Contra/Ro Ro Units	2.6.81
2.	Safina-e-Arabia	S.C.S.A.	Rice/Onions/Gen.	1.6.81
4.	Trakya	Alesada	Bagged Barley	28.5.81
5.	Char An	Abdullah	Steel/Gen./Contra.	30.5.81
6.	Al Berat	Barmehod	Bagged Barley	"
8.	Annajm	Alisah	Bagged Barley	22.4.81
9.	Mammooth Pins	Gulf	Bulk-Wheat/Soya Meal	2.6.81
10.	Neganu Meru	Aliroza	Veh./Steel/Tires	3.6.81
11.	Golden Dammam	El hawi	Steel Bars/Pipes/Gen.	30.5.81
13.	Kota Sejad	Barnasodah	Bagged Barley	31.5.81
13/14.	Evina	Fayez	Bagged Durra	2.6.81
15.	Atika Hope	Algezrah	General	1.6.81
16.	Hilda Del Mar	Radesa	Combi>Loading	2.6.81
18.	Odyssaeus	Rolaco	Empty Contra.	1.6.81
19.	La Cordillera	Alisah	Bulk Cement	3.6.81
20.	Al Salaisiah	Kanoo	Contra/Gen.	31.5.81
21.	Linton Kingston	O.C.E.	Contra/Gen.	29.5.81
22.	Honesty	Alatas	Steel-Bars/Beams/	3.6.81
23.	Al Hijazi	Alisah	Bagged Barley	3.6.81
24.	Golden Med	Alisah	Bagged Sugar	31.5.81
26.	Konkar Poseidon	A.E.T.	Gen/Coffee/Contra.	2.6.81
28.	Marawif	A.E.T.	Bagged Sugar/Gen.	3.6.81
29.	Ikhaliq Frazier	Star	Reefer	31.5.81
31.	Melville Progress	A.A.	Bagged Barley	31.5.81
32.	Redessa Cement	Alisah	Bulk Cement	6.6.81
35.	Nedlloyd Rotterdam	Alatas	Contra/Ro Ro Units	3.6.81
38.	Kil Maru	Ori	Contr.	2.6.81
39.	Hind "G"	Shobokshi	Timber	3.6.81
40.	Millicula Oreb	Fayez	mineral Water/Marble	31.5.81
41.	Vegaland	O.C.E.	Ro Ro Units	3.6.81
42.	Union Hadidah	Star	Contra/Plywood-Steel	2.6.81
43.	Savvouli K*		Tiles	1.6.81

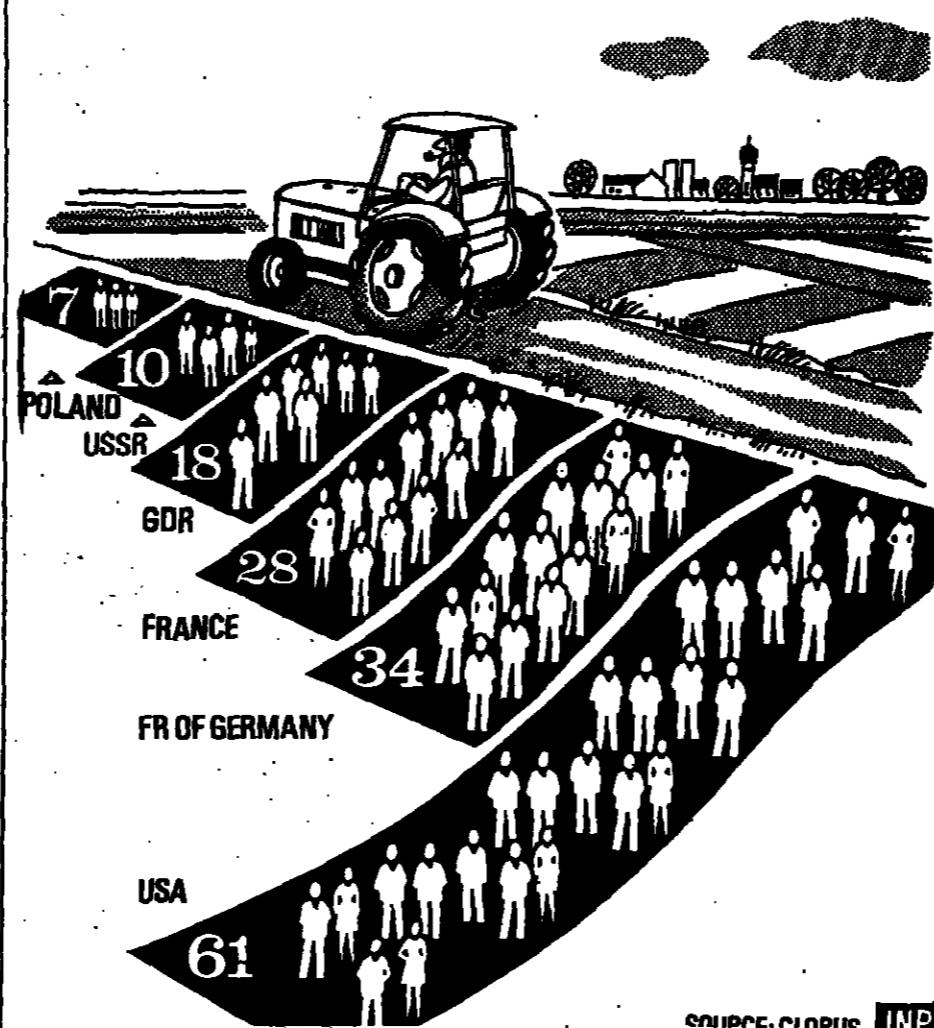
KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF

2.6.14014.6.1981 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HRS.

2.	Halla Pride	Gulf	General	31.5.81
5.	Hellenic Sea	Globe	General	3.6.81
10.	Ujung Kulon	Gosabi	Loading Units	2.6.81
12.	Ping Chau	UEP	General/Maize	2.6.81
13.	Kots Mawer	Gulf	Bagged Sugar	3.6.81
15.	Star Stone	UEP	Bagged Barley	29.5.81
21.	Genepco One	SEA	Pipes	3.6.81
17.	Murree	SAITE	General	3.6.81
18.	Zulfiha	Ori	General	3.6.81
20.	Wartberg	Kanoo	General	4.6.81
22.	Tebuk	Alasada	Steel/Gs.	2.6.81
26.	Minorca Luck	Alisah	Bulk Cement	22.5.81
30.	Aristea (DB)	Barber	Cement Silo Vessel	27.10.77
37.	Arabian Lubrik	Globe	Bulk Cement	28.5.81
38.	United Wave (DB)			

How many people is one farmer able to feed?



Economic cooperation

Russia, Poland sign accord

MOSCOW, June 4 (AP) — The Soviet Union and Poland signed new "basic guidelines" Wednesday to develop economic cooperation between the two countries during this decade, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

The agency Wednesday, did not say what the guidelines were, but it said the agreement provided for cooperation until 1990 in energy, agriculture, textile and food industries, oil refining and petrochemicals.

Tass said representatives of the two countries approved the guidelines during a meeting in Moscow of the Soviet-Polish commission on economy and scientific and technical cooperation.

The Common Market, which so far has given limited aid, has not yet solved the problem of other manioc supplies, Thailand has asked the European Community to raise its tariffs manioc imports from other countries.

Under the general agreement on tariffs and trade rules, the community would have to offer compensations to Thailand from competitors. The commission instead is trying to agree with Indonesia on cutting its exports too.

Thailand last year agreed to limit its exports of manioc to the European Community to five million tons this year and next year and cut them still further in the following years.

Without waiting for the agreement to be signed — it has only been ratified so far — Thailand limited its export. In compensation, Thailand asked the Common Market for aid

EEC assures help to Thailand

BRUSSELS, June 4 (AP) — European Common Market officials have reassured the Thai government they will give their fullest possible financial and technical support to help Thailand adjust to its manioc export restrictions.

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Japanese firm seeks damages

TOKYO, June 4 (AP) — Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan's major machinery maker, has opened negotiations with Iraq about compensation for damage to cement plants whose construction was interrupted when the Iran-Iraq war broke out in September, a company official said Thursday.

Negotiations with the Iraqi government began in last October, and a top-ranking Kawasaki official visited Iraq for further talks in May, the official said.

Construction was halted at Altnam and Hit two kilometers (12.4 miles) west of Bagdad when the border war erupted, work was resumed at Hit in May by changing shipment routes to Basra near the Arabian Gulf, the company official said.

He did not mention the amount sought by

BRIEFS

PARIS, (AP) — A small airplane, the A-320, is now commercially available to airlines, Airbus-Industries said Thursday. This plane takes up to 150 people and deliveries should begin late 1985 or early 1986.

WARSAW, (AP) — Legislation is being prepared allowing Polish state enterprises to pursue an "independent economic activity," press reports said here. The details of this activity will be decided by personnel boards. Self-management boards will rule on major problems encountered by the enterprise.

BELGRADE, (AP) — The cost of living index in Yugoslavia rose 4.1 percent in May, the highest jump in 17 years, press reports said here Thursday. The figure for the first five months of the year was 21

percent, or three-quarters of the rise forecast for the whole of 1981. Increases in food prices were mainly to blame for the big increase in May.

JAKARTA, (AP) — An Indian citizen has been detained for trying to smuggle 1.5 kilograms (3.3 pounds) of diamonds into Indonesia from Singapore, customs officials have said. The Indian, whose name was not disclosed, tried to smuggle in the diamonds Wednesday night when he arrived from Singapore, they said.

STOCKHOLM, (AP) — Swedish police have seized 3,000 bogus American Express credit cards which were so well faked that shopkeepers accepted them, well-informed sources here have said. They found the cards at the home of a 29-year-old Swede, who was subsequently arrested, the sources said.

BANGKOK, (AP) — The cost of living index in Thailand rose 4.1 percent in May, the highest jump in 17 years, press reports said here Thursday. The figure for the first five months of the year was 21

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PARIS, (AP) — France's inflation rate fell to 10.1 percent

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Telex: 203082 ATC-2

الجدة نيو

صحيفة سعودية يومية تصدر باللغة الإنجليزية

الجمعة ٢ شعبان ١٤٠١

PAGE 12

Ministers issue put off

French left parties reach poll accord

PARIS, June 4 (AP) — The Socialist and Communist parties, trying to put forward a united front for the coming legislative elections, reached a limited agreement Thursday on mutual support but sidestepped the issue of Communist participation in President Francois Mitterrand's cabinet.

After a second round of intensive negotiations, the two major leftist parties agreed that after the June 14 first round of the parliamentary elections both parties would throw their support behind the best-placed leftist candidate in the second round June 21.

Mitterrand dissolved the 491-seat National Assembly the day after his installation.

Emergency imposed in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, June 4 (AFP) — The Sri Lankan government Thursday imposed a state of emergency effective from 1130 GMT to prevent a recurrence of electoral violence, it was officially announced. The emergency comes into force just one hour after polling closes for the elections of district development councils.

Implementation of the Public Security Act throughout the country effectively extends the state of emergency which has been operation in Jaffna district in the north for the past two days.

The state of emergency was clamped in Jaffna Tuesday following acts of violence in several places. Buildings were burned down, vehicles were set on fire and extensive looting took place.

Among the buildings set ablaze was the residence of the member of parliament for Jaffna, himself a member of the minority Tamil community, as well as the offices of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) and of a local newspaper. Opposition leader A. Amirthalingam, who is also TULF leader — the largest opposition group in parliament — was taken into protective custody Thursday morning by security forces in Jaffna.

A government statement said he was later released on the instructions of President J.R. Jayewardene. Since then Amirthalingam, who is in Jaffna, has been in telephone communication with the president in Colombo.

The president stressed that the opposition leader should be free to "participate fully" in the district council elections, the statement said. The TULF wants a separate state in the northern and eastern provinces for the 11 percent Tamil minority in Sri Lanka.

The Jaffna violence came in the wake of shooting last Friday by unidentified gunmen in which one police officer was killed and three others wounded. The police officer was on security duty at an election meeting of the TULF in Jaffna.

The ruling United National Party (UNP) dominated by the majority council elections in the northern and eastern province. The elections went ahead in Jaffna Thursday despite the emergency in force there.

Pope spends restful day at Vatican

VATICAN CITY, June 4 (Agencies) — Pope John Paul II Thursday spent a restful day at his private Vatican apartment where he returned from a Rome hospital Wednesday, three weeks after the attempt on his life, the Vatican said.

Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli and Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the 81-year-old archbishop of Prague, visited the Pope.

Vatican officials had said the Pope may be able to resume official duties soon, perhaps starting with Sunday appearances at his apartment window. But they said he is not likely to take up a full work schedule before he recovers from a second operation.

The Pope needs that operation to reverse the colostomy, or intestinal bypass, doctors gave him after he was shot May 13. Mehmet Ali Agca, a 23-year-old convicted Turkish prisoner, has been charged with shooting the Pope. No date has been set for Agca's trial.

Meanwhile, in West Berlin, a Turk claiming to be a former friend and political associate of the man charged with shooting the Pope said Wednesday he believed the attack was organized by Turkey's extreme right-wing Nationalist Movement (NMP).

In an interview with the left-wing West Berlin daily *Die Tageszeitung*, Ali Yurtaslan said he had been a senior official in the party and a personal friend of Mehmet Ali Agca. Yurtaslan Svaaga was a member of the party at least until last summer when he himself fled to Western Europe fearing he would be killed as a result of an intra-party feud.

He said he believed the attempted killing had been organized by the NMP as a warning to the Turkish military government not to impose the death penalty on 220 of its members, including former Deputy Prime Minister Alpaslan Turkes, at present on trial in Ankara.

The aim was to show the government the

tion last month and called new elections in hopes of winning the leftist majority he needs in order to push through his Socialist program.

Under the French system candidates who receive an absolute majority in the first round are elected. But because of the large number of candidates, there is no clear winner in many constituencies. In those cases, all candidates with more than 12.5 percent of the vote meet again in a runoff with the largest percentage elected.

The conservative Gaullists and the Union for French Democracy, which dominated the previous parliament, have agreed on a single candidate in 350 districts and have concluded a similar accord to back the best-placed conservative in the other races.

The Socialists and Communists had been trying to put together a complete deal on election strategy and a joint program to be followed after the new parliament is elected. But members of both delegations said after the day's session that there was disagreement over "a certain number of questions" which necessitated further discussion. Those discussions, however, were put off until after the election.

The latest polls predict that Mitterrand will get the leftist majority he is seeking in the new parliament. For the Communists, it is even more important that they recoup the heavy losses they suffered in the first round of the presidential election in April.

Communist Party leader Georges Marchais finished fourth among 10 candidates for the presidency, winning only 15.3 percent of the vote in the worst Communist showing in any election in more than four decades.

That poor showing has put the Socialists in a stronger position to resist Communist demands, including long-standing demands for Communist ministers in the post-election Mitterrand government. Marchais is hoping to at least equal the 86 seats the Communists now hold to maintain sufficient clout to deal with Mitterrand.

The Socialists, who have refused to commit themselves on the issue of Communist ministers in order not to scare off centrist voters, prefer to wait until after the elections to do their final bargaining.

American navy to build missiles

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The missiles would have a range exceeding the 600 km laid down for land-based sea-based missiles under an appendix to the "SALT II" treaty of 1979 between the United States and the Soviet Union.

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